

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,
ORANGE JUDD, A. M.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 90

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editor or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

ALL letters relating to Editorial matters should be addressed to Mr. ORANGE JUDD, (the Conducting Editor).

Letters inclosing subscriptions and on other business should be directed to ALLEN & Co., Publishers, and also those referring to both departments. Editorial and business matters, if in the same letter, should be on separate sheets.

FOREIGN MANURES—LIME.

(Continued from page 33.)

In our former article we stated that of the substances commonly termed "foreign manures," or those obtained from sources foreign to the farm, there were only two of which the general utility for most kinds of crops and soils has been established. These were stated to be *unburned* bones ground or dissolved, and genuine Peruvian guano. The others were classed, (2), those applicable to special soils or crops; (3), those worthy of trial, and (4) those depending upon the honesty of the manufacturers for their general or special value. Among those of the second class, we place first,

Lime.—This has been used more or less as a manure in almost all ages and in all countries. By some it has been esteemed as one of the most valuable of all fertilizers, while by others it has been considered as valueless or even injurious when applied to the soil. The cause of this difference of opinion is explained by the consideration that lime does not, like the animal or vegetable manures, furnish direct food to plants, but is, so to speak, a kind of instrument or machine for reducing *other* substances to the condition requisite for nourishing plants. To illustrate, suppose we have a plant growing upon a soil which contains a sufficiency of food, but that food exists in such a state that it can not be used. The plant requires ammonia, carbonic acid, &c., but these elements are locked up in undecayed roots, straw, vegetable fiber, muck, &c. Could we take out this vegetable matter from the soil and subject it to grinding, heat and fermentation, and return it to the soil again, it would then be ready to enter into the composition of the plant. But this is impracticable, and we accomplish the same end by placing lime in contact with the vegetable matter in the soil, and it there acts the part

of a grinding or decomposing machine. If we place lime upon the land, we know it will soon corrode or destroy the flesh. It produces a like effect upon all organic substances, vegetable as well as animal. We do not stop to discuss whether lime enters directly into the plant as food to supply a necessary constituent element. This is a question we consider as yet unsettled; and, further, we believe there are few soils which do not contain lime enough to supply any such certain or hypothetical want. It is sufficient to consider, when and to what degree lime may be used as an agency in preparing other food.

Negatively, lime is of no avail to soils which do not contain any animal or vegetable matter; it has nothing to exert its decomposing force upon, and is therefore useless. It is of no advantage to soils which, by reason of their warmth and dryness, &c., furnish the necessary conditions for a rapid decomposition of organic matter.

Positively, lime is beneficial to soils containing peat, which is vegetable remains covered with a kind of pitchy matter that shuts out air and arrests further decomposition. Here it acts as a solvent to this covering, and thus admits oxygen, so that decomposition goes on and elementary food is afforded to the growing plants. By its presence, as an alkali, it induces the production of vegetable acids, to form which, decomposition takes place, and other elements are set at liberty. For the same reason it is beneficial to any soil from which, by reason of its compactness or wetness, air is shut out. The lime takes the place of the oxygen of the air as a decomposing agent. Experience as well as theoretical considerations, show lime to be more directly and more powerfully effective upon clay or wet soils than upon those of an opposite character. We have seen lime used on two adjoining farms, upon one with the happiest results and upon the other with no effect, except a speedy deterioration; and we found of the two immediate neighbors, the one a strong advocate of lime applications, and the other as strongly condemning its use. An examination of the farms showed that the latter was situated upon higher ground, was dry, loose, and sandy, while the former was low, wet, heavy and clayey, or a clay loam. Upon one the lime, by reason of the greater warmth and the little retentive power of the open soil, soon decomposed and sent into the air all, or nearly all, its organic matter. Upon the other the lime, being unaided by warmth and

air, was slower in its operation, and the soil, by reason of its density and compactness, retained for future use the elements of the decomposed matter.

Considering lime only as a *decomposing agent*, we can deduce simple rules for the amount to be applied, as well as the kind of soil that will be benefitted by its use. While it is only to be applied to such soils as need its decomposing agency, the amount applied should be regulated by the *degree* of such necessity. Upon a dry, open soil, poor in vegetable matter, a very small quantity, not to exceed three or four bushels per acre annually, may be used with comparative safety, and often with benefit. If more than this is used, there is danger of *wasting* the organic materials. Upon a wet, clay soil, the quantity may be increased to twenty or thirty bushels per acre annually, and upon very wet, cold lands, the amount may be still greater.

Fresh-burned lime applied and mingled with the soil immediately after it is slacked, is far more efficient than that which has lain long after burning. Lime that has been exposed to the air for a length of time returns to a condition similar to that of finely-ground limestone.

On account of its decomposing effect lime should never be applied *at the same time* with fermenting farm-yard manures. Let it be mingled with the soil a few days or weeks after, or, what is much better, *before* the manure is applied. It may be sown broadcast, and harrowed or cultivated into the surface previous to the last plowing. The aim should be to have it mingled as thoroughly as possible with the soil.

As a special fertilizer for particular crops, several are reckoned as lime plants. We consider, however, the above considerations as to the condition of the soil as of greater importance, believing that, in the instances where its use is indicated as a decomposing agent, it will benefit all crops.

MODEL SHEEP.—Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Thorndale, Dutchess County, has presented as with two beautiful statuettes, in plaster, of his celebrated Southdown buck, and a ewe sent to him by Mr. Jonas Webb, of England, as a perfect specimen of the breed. Upon the whole, we think these the most perfect and life-like casts of sheep that have come under our observation. They would be an ornament to any country gentleman's parlor, and ought to grace the rooms of every agricultural society in the Union, as models to

guide the eye of all who wish to attain a high standard in breeding their flocks.

Correspondence of the American Agriculturist.
LETTERS FROM MR. PAGE—No. IV.

From Columbus I went to Bloomfield, by stage, over a fine turnpike. I was along this route seventeen years ago, before the present road was built. Most of the land in this region is level; soil a rich, dark loam, entirely free from surface rock; the subsoil and the occasional knolls are gravelly. No one who has not tried it knows the almost impassable state of a dirt road, laid out but not worked, on such land, during one half of the year. Of course I was agreeably disappointed to find a fine, well-made road, over which the coach was rolled at the rate of six miles an hour. When here before we made about two miles an hour, with a good pair of horses and a light wagon; yet the turnpike, with the exception of one bridge and three new farm houses, was the only improvement which I saw in seventeen years. The owners, or occupants, I don't know which, are living in the same double log houses, many of which were well remembered, and look like old friends. I don't think they are any older or worse for wear.

At Bloomfield I found a saddle horse waiting to convey me to Harniss Renick's, who lives on the Darby Bottom, one mile from Darbyville. Mr. Renick has a handsome house built on the bluff, between which and the creek, a mile or so off, stretches some of the finest bottoms I saw in Ohio. These bottoms are without doubt made land from the wash of the higher ground along the stream, and the frequent overflows of winter and spring. Their surface is level as a floor, and their fertility inexhaustible. Mr. R. pointed out a field which had been planted with corn for forty-five years, and as yet shows no falling off in its products. Did not inquire as to Mr. Renick's practice in planting, but I believe the following to be the mode on bottom land: With a one horse shovel plow split the old hills, and plant, without further preparation, four feet apart each way, allowing four stalks to the hill. All the cultivation received is with the same shovel plow, going through two or three times. As the southern corn has rarely more than one ear to the stalk, the yield is hardly such as one would expect from the rank growth—sixty bushels of shelled corn is probably over the average on the best bottoms. With the fertilizing matter brought on by a freshet, also comes foul seeds of all kinds. I have often seen fields that couldn't be husked until a horse with a big branch of a tree had passed between each row. I have seen the huskers return from work with their clothes so completely covered with Spanish needles that a place for another one was scarcely to be found.

But a small portion of the corn is husked—stalks and all being given to the cattle, in what is termed a feed-lot. Hogs follow and pick up what the cattle waste or leave. Mr. R.'s father, George Renick, now very aged, was the first to try the experiment of driving a lot of fat cattle to the distant eastern

markets. Fifty years ago, this was a long journey, but the Railroads are saving much time, besides a great amount in the flesh of the beeves. Geo. Renick, Sen., went twice to England to select cattle for companies in this part of Ohio. I saw many of their descendants of his importations on the farm of Harniss Renick. The most of his breeding stock were quite thin in flesh, although there were several cows which were fine-looking specimens of the Short Horn breed. One or two of his heifers were very fat; yet Mr. R. assured me they had been living on browse most of the winter. From their appearance I should say that their fattening tendency surpassed their procreative, and that they would prove barren.

Mr. Renick considers himself fortunate in owning the bull Thornbury, bred by Mr. Richard Booth, and imported last season. I saw a number of his calves, which did credit to the reputation of the Booth blood. As Thornbury was the first bull of this blood I ever saw, I examined him closely. His head is somewhat strong, wide between the eyes and horns, the latter large, but not so much so as the most of Bates's bulls. The neck is large and masculine, bending finely to the shoulder and brisket, which is good; wide along the chine, and particularly good over the loin, with well developed hips and rump; of great substance, with good hide and hair—but in much lower condition than many of the imported animals which I have seen; still fat enough for work. He is white, yet his get are in color, yellow roan; that is, the colored hairs are yellow and much lighter in shade than most roans, many of which have hair darker than a full red, which gives a bluish tinge to their color. I know of but one or two yellow roans in this State; they are fine animals.

I find there is, in New-York, much misapprehension as to Ohio Short Horns, and also the same in Ohio as to our cattle. They suppose that their cattle are much larger, and with a greater tendency to fatten. Now, save one or two herds in this State, I think New-York cattle will average as large as the Ohio breed. Breeders there, as well as here, are continually making draughts from the fountain head, the best herds of England. There, beef is the main object; with us, more milk is required. Besides, the Ohio breeders, as a whole, are lavish feeders, either with corn or in the number of acres of pasture which is allowed to an animal.

Much damage has been done to the reputation of Ohio Short Horns by speculators, who buy up droves of what is there termed *full bloods*, (grades and crosses of all kinds,) bring to this State, and by the time they have got here, they are all *thoroughbred*. Genuine Short Horns are much the same the world over, and more generally in repute in southern Ohio than in New-York. Any one at all conversant with their selling prices will readily see, that thoroughbreds can not be purchased there, driven or carried five hundred miles, and sold profitably for \$35 to \$100 a head.

He who murmurs at his lot, is like one baring his feet to tread upon thorns.

For the American Agriculturist.

DOES SORREL PROVE AN ACID SOIL?

We do not propose here to inquire whether lime or ashes will kill sorrel, for our experiments have been too limited to justify a hasty conclusion, but to express our conviction that the peculiarities of plants are, in a great measure, independent of the constitution of the soil. Every species of vegetable growth possesses peculiarities differing from every other species; leaves and flowers and fruit are unlike, color and fragrance and taste are dissimilar, notwithstanding the same soil, sun and atmosphere contributed to their production. And plants develop their peculiarities under almost every diversity of circumstances. The rhubarb plant grows its acid stocks in limestone regions, in no less perfection than in soil almost wholly deprived of that calcarious ingredient. Sour and sweet apples will mature in the same field, and even upon the same roots, showing conclusively that the soil has nothing to do with the acid properties of the one, nor the saccharine qualities of the other. Potatoes and lemons will grow from the same soil; the former composed largely of potash, and the latter to citric acid in abundance. Sorrel will wind its acid stems around the stock of corn, from which sugar can be extracted, or twine its slender roots with those of the potato plant, deriving its acid from the same elements that give to the former its sugar, or the latter its potash. Lime and ash an orchard as you will, and trees that produced sour apples before will produce them still. Should any inquire where the sorrel derives its acid, we answer, for the present, from the same source that the old nonesuch apple or the scarlet rose derives its color. The alder and the snowberry will grow upon the same soil, the scarlet fruit of the one contrasting with the snowey whiteness of the other; the snow peach and the red rareripe may be budded and fruited upon the same bough; every variety of rose may be budded upon the same stock, and the growth of each bud produce its own peculiarity of color and fragrance; every variety of apple may be grafted upon the same tree, and each graft produce its own peculiarity of leaf and flower, of color and flavor of fruit. The blood-root displays a snow-white blossom upon a low stem, proceeding directly from a root whose sap is as red as that fluid from which it derives its name.

We trust further illustration is unnecessary to show that the distinguishing characteristics of plants are independent of the soil on which they grow. The sugar maple and the cane, do not find their saccharine properties ready formed in the soil; neither do the sorrel and the pie-plant derive from the earth their acids. They possess, inherent in their constitutions, a chemical laboratory for their production. And, what may seem surprising is, the sugar of the former and the acid of the latter are composed of precisely the same ingredients. Thus, sugar is composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen; oxalic acid is composed of the same, the relative proportion of the ingredients only being changed; the varying proportions being de-

terminated by a power inherent in vegetable nature. What to some may seem no less strange is, woody fiber is also composed of the above mentioned elements, nothing more nor less, differing from sugar and oxalic acid only in the proportion in which the three ingredients are combined.* No one supposes plants derive their woody fiber from the soil ready formed; equally absurd is it to suppose that sorrel can only flourish in fields abounding in acids. When some agricultural chemist first suggested that acid plants could only grow upon an acid soil, and deduced therefrom the supposed fact that, consequently, alkalies would destroy sorrel, the press almost everywhere [not everywhere.—Ed.] gave utterance to the opinion, and thousands considered the idea plausible and supposed the deduction sound. There are many plausible ideas and opinions in the world that are not correct, and many deductions that seem logical that are not legitimate. He who receives every plausible idea as truth, without due investigation, has no security against error. Much of disrepute that has been brought upon scientific agriculture has its origin in disappointment, arising from the practice of teachings derived from false deductions based upon plausible theory. In the case under consideration, though the idea that lime and ashes destroy sorrel, by neutralizing the superabundant acid in the soil, is doubtless incorrect, yet there is, probably, no harm done to practical agriculture, for the above mentioned substances are in nearly every instance desirable manures. The writer once applied old mortar and soot to fruit trees, where sorrel was abundant, with decided benefit to the trees, but the sorrel only grew the more luxuriantly; hence, though one desired object was not obtained, yet no harm was done.

In conclusion, we would briefly indicate the source from which plants derive their elements of growth. The only constituents of vegetable production, are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and a few metallic salts. Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen; air is composed of oxygen and nitrogen, and carbonic acid, though not a part of it, always exists in the atmosphere. Hence, except the minute proportion of metallic salts, air and water contain all the elements of vegetable growth and nutrition. Many eminent chemists, the distinguished Liebig among them, have claimed that the earth contributed comparatively nothing to vegetable production; that air and water were the great store-houses from which the renovation of nature was accomplished.

This opinion is probably not wholly true. The carbonic acid of the atmosphere, furnishes to plants the greater portion of their carbon, yet no inconsiderable portion is generated by the decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil; being absorbed by water, it is carried, through the roots of plants, to the leaves, there decomposed, the carbon retained and the oxygen liberated. Vegetation derives its oxygen and hydrogen principally from water, which it possesses the power of decomposing; in fact, these elements exist

*Sugar can even be made from chips by the addition of sulphuric acid.

in plants in precisely the same proportion that they are found in water. Hydrogen may also be derived from ammonia, which exists in the atmosphere and in all fermenting manures, and both oxygen and hydrogen from vegetable mold. Nitrogen is derived from ammonia, which exists as above mentioned.

The metallic salts are all derived from the earth, with water, absorbed through the roots and introduced into the circulation. Out of these simple elements, vegetables manufacture all their peculiar principles; their wood, leaves, flowers, and fruit.

From the above, in the process of vegetable growth, it will be seen how little is derived from the earth proper; decomposing vegetable matter in the earth, furnishes its quota. Hence will be seen the importance of manures, which are valuable only as they furnish compounds from which may be extracted the elements above mentioned.

Perry, Lake Co., Ohio.

O. C. GIBBS, M. D.

GREEN-CORN FODDER—AGAIN.

Last week our leading article was upon the value of soiling cattle upon green corn during the drier summer months. Our views are supported and confirmed by the experience of hundreds. From a number of articles before us we select the following, which we find over the signature of "A Practical Farmer," in the last number of the Germantown Telegraph:

In 1853, I broke up, early in the autumn, a piece of good grass land, which, at the time of plowing, was burdened with a heavy aftermath. About two tons of hay had been cut on it, principally white clover and herdsgrass. In the spring, the land was rolled and thoroughly harrowed, and about four bushels of plaster and two bushels of unleached wood ashes sown; the corn planter was then introduced, and the common horse-tooth corn planted in drills eighteen inches apart in the rows, and the hills about six inches, one kernel being dropped in a place. The plants came up well and were cut quite early as a feed for cows, which were kept up with the exception of an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon, when they were permitted to walk in the yard for exercise and the benefit of the open air. They required but very little water, produced an abundance of rich, yellow milk, and were far more active than when permitted to range in the pastures. They were thus fed until the frost came, when their diet was changed to turnips, rasped and mixed with chafed corn stalks, corn and cob meal, slightly seasoned with salt, and moistened with tepid water. This feed was continued till spring, varying occasionally by a feed of rasped carrots or pumpkins, and now and then a feed of underground grain.

At first the change of regimen produced a slight diminution of milk, but this was of but temporary continuance, and after the first week, the flow was as copious as it had been when the animals were fed on green fodder.

The time required to cut and feed the corn to the animals was but slight, and was performed before meals, in the morning, at noon, and night. One boy 16 years of age, and another of 10, performed the work, and also attended to the other details of barn management. The manure produced by five cows tended in this way, was equal to the amount ordinarily produced by twice the number pastured. All the litter supplied, which was

of straw and woods' leaves, was, by the action of the urine, converted into excellent manure, but it was kept distinct from the solid excrement, and thrown into a pile in the manure shed, where it was sprinkled daily with gypsum, and suffered to decompose by itself. In this way, several cords were made. The solid voidings were wet daily with dilute sulphuric acid, and covered with fine loam and gypsum. A little charcoal dust was added daily, and the whole protected from the action of the sun and air by an efficient covering.

I have made many experiments in agriculture, but none that resulted more satisfactorily than this. There appears to me to be but one serious obstacle in the way of the general and universal adoption of the soiling system in this country, and that is the high price of labor. In Europe where the case is the reverse, the soiling of cattle is pursued on the score of economy, not only as regards the expense of feeding, or the materials used in feeding, but in the time required to supply the food.

Buckwheat, and various other kinds of grain are frequently sowed for soiling purposes, but we think that, taking into consideration the amount of yield, and the superior nutritiousness of the corn plant, it possesses a value superior to any other product for soiling purposes. Grass has been recommended and used with great success by many; but unless the land is very rich, the extent of surface, and the labor of cutting, carrying and feeding will be great. Green fodder, of all descriptions, is of great weight in proportion to its bulk; it should therefore be produced, when practicable, in the immediate vicinity of the barn where it is to be used, and no more should be cut at once than is required to suffice the immediate wants of the animals to be supplied. Clover is another article highly recommended for this purpose; but clover, although highly nutritive and salutary in its effects, lasts but a brief time, and when ripe, loses its value as a soiling article. It may do good service when used as a change; but to rely solely on it as the main material or resource of an entire season, would be preposterous in the extreme.

CULTIVATE WELL.

In the present and prospective season of scarcity, it is the duty of every cultivator—a duty which he owes alike to his country and his fellow man—to produce as large a surplus of grain and provisions as possible. In doing this his own interest will also be subserved. But we are not of those who believe the desired result will be best attained by planting largely, without abundant time and means to prepare the ground properly and fertilize and cultivate sufficiently to insure profitable returns in autumn. Neither do we consider it the duty or interest of farmers to raise large crops one year at the expense of succeeding ones: in other words, they should not impoverish the soil, or change an advantageous course of rotation, for temporary gain.

Nor is it wise to attempt to grow the more profitable crops on unsuitable, barren or unproductive soils. Because wheat, for instance, is now selling at a remarkably high figure, that is no reason why people should attempt to grow it on soils, or in sections, which experience has time and again demonstrated can not produce it profitably, even with all the accessories of improved culture and science. Hence, the course of those who wrongly and blindly, if not wilfully, advise what is certainly unprofitable, if not impossible, can not be too strongly deprecated. For example, a late number of the N. Y. Tribune—the largest circulated and

perhaps most influential newspaper in this country—boldly asserts that “there is not an old daisy field in all Connecticut that may not be made to produce wheat with more profit than usually arises upon the arable product of the West.” This manifesto is accompanied by the application to farmers of such expletives as “arrant nonsense,” “poor, pitiful brain,” and “stupid ignorance”—all which, we greatly fear, properly belong to the impudent perpetrator of such unreliable assertions as the one quoted.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

CULTURE OF CARROTS.

I was much interested and I doubt not instructed, with your article last week, headed, “Seed Time and its Labors”—more particularly that portion of it referring to carrots, as I have been attempting the culture of them for two or three years recently. And without claiming anything like proficiency in my own knowledge of their cultivation, and being perfectly aware that in this, as well as all other branches of agriculture, we are in comparative ignorance—allow me to take exceptions to one or two of your suggestions in the article above mentioned.

And first, as to the time of sowing. You say they “should be sown as early in May as the season will allow.” My own limited experience teaches me, that in ordinary seasons, the first week in June for our vicinity is preferable, for the reason that if put in before the earth is fully warmed, the seeds are so long in germinating, that the weeds are very apt to get the start of the plants and completely choke them, more especially if the season happens to be at all wet.

I plow in a heavy coat of manure as early in the spring as possible, to the depth of 14 inches, using your directions as to raking the manure in the furrows, and completely covering the manure. I let the land lie in this state until 25th of May, when the manure will have become quite rotten—then cross plow same depth, and harrow thoroughly with a harrow specially prepared for this business, teeth being of wood and 15 inches long, and thus pulverizing the soil its whole depth—then take a common 28 tooth square harrow, and thoroughly pulverize the surface—then take my roller and pass once over the land—this is to crush the small lumps of earth, which, in soils at all inclined to clay, are greatly in the way, especially in sowing the seed—then again after rolling, give a light harrowing to loosen the surface of the soil. Don’t be afraid of working the soil too much and getting all the small lumps to pieces, as it is, I conceive, of much more importance in root crops than with grain.

When prepared in this manner, I take a cord and draw across the lot to be sown on one side, which gives a straight line for the first row. Then take a marker made so as to make the marks 14 inches apart, which I think is about right for soil made sufficiently rich, and no other should be ever put to roots. Let the outside tooth of the marker run by the line, and thus you have a straight row to commence with. Next time across, let one outside tooth of the marker run in the last row, and so on. If your rows get crooked, draw your line across the field again, which will soon straighten matters. When a few rows are thus marked, take your machine, (and every one who raises roots in any quantity will need one,) and follow the marks—allowing the marker to be only a few rows ahead, so the rows can be readily distinguished.

I consider the great secret of success in raising carrots successfully, is in weeding them the first time, in season. A day or two delay, at this period, will certainly be the means of losing the entire crop, especially if

the season be wet. I have seldom known a man but failed in this respect, on his first trial. I sowed carrots two years before I harvested any. In 1852, I harvested 550 bushels—in 1853, 1,200 bushels—the last season at the rate of 800 bushels per acre—by actual measurement.

As you remark, I consider the raising of roots, and feeding them on the farm, one of the most successful means of raising our land in our power. If 15 to 20 tons of good feed can be raised from an acre, which for all feeding qualities, is as good as that amount of hay, (is it not?) why ought not this to satisfy any intelligent farmer of the practicability of the thing? Wm. J. PETTEE.
LAKEVILLE, CONN., [Country Gentlemen.]

EXPERIMENTS WITH CARROTS AND TURNIPS IN SHEEP FEEDING.

The J. B. R. correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph details interesting experiments made to test the relative value of carrots, turnips and beets for sheep. The beets were discontinued, because the animals refused to eat them, except upon the compulsion of the sharpest hunger. His method with carrots and ruta-baga turnips he describes as follows:

Three sheep were confined in a yard, in which there was a close shed for feeding, with plenty of water supplied from a cistern. Three more were placed in a similar inclosure, the fixtures of which were in every respect precisely the same, and that there might be no discrepancy whatever in the management of the two parcels, even their water was supplied from the same source. All the animals were of the same age, and nearly of the same weight. In the morning chopped ruta-baga was given to the sheep in one pen, and chopped carrots to those in the other. This feed was regularly repeated at noon, and again at sundown; the quantity allowed each animal being one peck (by weight) of each. Salt and common house ashes were kept constantly in both apartments, mixed in the proportions of one of the former to three of the latter. Good, clean leaves from the woods were scattered daily over the shed bottoms, and a few handfuls of fine clover hay kept by them to supply the cud.

The experiment commenced on the 12th of November, and was brought to a final close on the 12th of the ensuing March. Both sets did remarkably well, as indeed might be expected from the careful and systematic manner in which they were tended and fed; but those kept on carrots, gained each eight and three-fourths pounds more than those fed on ruta-bagas. In April the six sheep produced six lambs—fine, healthy ones, which have grown to maturity, and are by far the most valuable animals to be found in the flocks to which they belong.

A NEW OIL.—The small tree (*Castiglionea lobata*) known in Peru under the name of “Pioncello,” and Surco, Huacho, and Sambaqueque, also growing wild in considerable abundance in those regions, it has been ascertained, yields a valuable oil, well adapted to the purposes of illumination. Its bean-like fruit, or seeds, when roasted, have an agreeable flavor, preferable to that of the olive. When eaten raw, the ethereal oil generated between the kernel and the outer skin is a strong cathartic, the effects of which can only be counteracted by drinking cold water. It has been ascertained that the seeds will grow in Baltimore; and, doubtless, plantations of this tree might be formed in many parts of the South, from

which vast quantities of oil might be produced, and thus add another link to the great chain of our national wealth. The Patent Office has taken measures to procure some of the seeds of this tree for trial in the South and southwest.—*Scientific American*.

MILLET AND ITS CULTURE.

From one season’s experience, I think that millet is peculiarly adapted to light, warm soils, but will grow on almost any soil which is not too wet; that the soil should be plowed deep and well pulverized; that the time to sow the seed, if intended for hay, is any time during the month of June—if intended to ripen, the last week in May; that the quantity of seed if intended for hay, should vary from 16 to 20 quarts—very rich soils requiring most seed to prevent the stalks from growing too rank—but, if intended to ripen, 8 to 10 quarts per acre will be quite sufficient; that the proper time to harvest if for hay, is when the grain is just filled and the top of the head or spike is beginning to turn yellow, but if intended for seed it should fully ripen; that the best mode of harvesting is to cut with the cradle or reaper and bind into sheaves when sufficiently dry; and that the yield per acre on good soils well cultivated, will be from 3 to 4 tons of hay, or 30 to 40 bushels of seed. It leaves the soil in a loose, friable state, consequently grass and clover seeds do well when sown with it.

As to nutritious qualities, it is a regular panacea for the craving of all hungry stomachs, whether of biped or quadruped. Horses will work hard and keep in fine condition by being fed on green millet, finely cut with a straw-cutter, and mixed with four quarts of ground millet seed per day, to each horse. Feed in the same way to milk cows; it will keep them fat and sleek, and cause an unusual flow of good rich milk. Colts, calves and sheep fairly luxuriate in the green fodder. The seed fed to hens will make everlasting layers of them, whether Dorkings, Shanghais, Poland, Spanish, or native—other necessities being provided.—*Canada Farmer*.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF MILK.—In the Medical Convention recently in session at Philadelphia, Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, on Thursday presented a report on the nutritive qualities of milk, and also on the question whether there is not some mode by which the nutritive constituents of milk can be preserved in their purity and sweetness, and furnished to the inhabitants of cities in such quantities as to supersede the present defective and often unwholesome modes of supply. The report says that when railroads were opened into the interior of the country, it was said that milk would be furnished to the residents of cities in the purity that it was found on farm, but a sufficient time had elapsed to demonstrate that such is not the case. The conveyance of the milk from the farm to the cars, the transit on the railway, and the time lost in its delivery throughout the city, it was clearly shown, had the effect of making it unfit for the nourishment of a child. During the past half century experiments had been made with a view of preserving milk in its pure state, yet it was but recently that a discovery had been made by a gentleman in New-York, which was to evaporate the water and mix with it white sugar, which rendered it what is termed solidified milk. In his practice he had used this improved milk for the nourishment of infants with the most gratifying results, and after having kept it for three months; and he knew of its having been kept twelve months without any injury to its qualities.

THE DOG.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The favorite dog—the Newfoundland—is one of the largest of his race. He is said to have originated (though we can see no reason for the supposition) in the country bearing his name, where he is used and abused by the humbler classes of the inhabitants, in hauling carts filled with fish in the summer, and drawing sleds loaded with wood in the winter. They are ever faithful and good-natured; in fact the pleasantest, and one of the most useful animals to be met with in seaport towns. In England he is highly appreciated, and individuals have become quite celebrated for saving people from drowning in the Thames, or from ships wrecked at sea. A large portrait of a Newfoundland dog is quite popular even in this country. The dog is represented with a medal round his neck, upon which is inscribed "A distinguished member of the humane society." Illustrative of his usefulness in saving life, is the well-authenticated anecdote of a vessel that was driven on the beach of Lydd, in Kent. The surf was rolling furiously. Eight poor fellows were crying for help, but no boat could live in endeavoring to go to their assistance. At length a gentleman came on the beach accompanied by a Newfoundland dog. He directed the attention of the animal to the vessel, and put a short stick in his mouth. The intelligent and courageous fellow at once understood his meaning; springing into the sea he fought his way through the waves. He could not, however, get close enough to the vessel to deliver that with which he was charged; but the crew understood what was meant, and they made fast a rope to another piece of wood, and threw it toward him. The noble creature dropped the one in his mouth, and seized that which had been cast to him, and then, with a degree of strength and determination scarcely credible—for he was again and again lost under the waves—he dragged it through the surge, and delivered it to his master; a line of communication was thus formed with the boat, and all on board were saved.

THE SHEPHERD DOG.

But the most interesting and useful of all the class of dogs we have been describing, and of all dogs whatever, is the companion of the shepherd. As a guardian of sheep he is more perfect than in any other pursuit, for the shepherd dog frequently acts independent of his master, and takes at times the entire control of his helpless charge. Sheep are the favorite food of all wild dogs and of wolves; and it is also a fact, that the shepherd dog is nearer the original type of his race than any other. With this knowledge we can form some idea of the immense power the shepherd dog's education has over his original nature, to make him not only forego destroying the tender lamb, but also sacrifice his entire life to its protection. In Scotland and Spain, the shepherd dog forms a prominent object of rural life, and is appreciated as one of the greatest blessings of a beneficent Providence. In Scotia, Hogg and Burns both commenced their life upon their native bleak hills, watching their flocks, with no other constant companion than the faithful dog; it is not only truly interesting, but really affecting to read the passionate outpourings of these two sons of song in his praise. With all their imagination and heartiness, they never found language sufficiently strong to do justice to their feelings of admiration. Hogg acknowledges that he "never felt so grateful to any creature under the sun as he did to his honest Sirrah!" Burns, in equally passionate language, writes, "that the master is the soul of the dog; all the powers and faculties of its nature are de-

voted to its master's service; and these powers and faculties are ennobled by the intercourse." He concludes, "Divines tell us that it ought just to be so with the Christian; but the dog puts the Christian to shame."

That the shepherd dog was specially designed for the purposes to which it is devoted, is powerfully suggested in the singular trait of its history; that more than any other of its species it retains, in spite of every circumstance, its peculiar character. While other dogs degenerate or improve, or have their radical qualities obliterated, the shepherd dog seems to have innate energy enough to overcome every other blood, and ever remain the same, confirming the opinion, that the shepherd dog stock is the most perfect of the whole species.

It is safe to say that commerce is indebted for the wool which appears in so many costly fabrics to the watchful care of the shepherd dog, for the master could not raise the staple, so as to supply it at reasonable prices, without the animal's assistance. A single shepherd and one dog will do the work of twenty men; and yet, while thus occupying a position so important, absolutely feeding and clothing his protectors, the dog is satisfied with the hardest fare and more meager food, living and rejoicing alone in the approving smiles of his master's eye.

The shepherd dogs of Spain and Mexico are the finest in the world, and, armed with an iron collar covered with points, are a match for the most savage wolf. One thousand sheep require the attention of two men and two dogs. The manner of training them in the countries alluded to is interesting; the puppies, at their birth, are taken from their mother and suckled by a ewe previously deprived of her lambs. The consequence is, that the dogs associate at once with the sheep, become attached to particular flocks, and seem to feel a degree of affection that would naturally spring up in generous minds toward those to whose fostering care they were so much indebted.

Landseer—who devotes his great genius to painting the few domestic animals of England—has produced portraits of hounds, pointers, and shepherd dogs that vie favorably, in good looks and intelligence, with many of the representatives of another class of "the English nobility." His great triumph has been a picture of two shepherd dogs, lying on a rock, just beneath which is sheltered an ewe and twin lambs. These dogs are, indeed, the protectors of the flocks—one is gazing in the distance for his master, the other looks down, with silken eyelash and beaming eye, upon the helpless charge beneath, expressing a tenderness and concern that has rarely been surpassed in the thousand Madonnas which have been the pride of art, and considered the acme of human maternity.

A MONSTER IRON SHIP.—The Edinburgh Journal gives a detailed account of an immense iron ship which is now being constructed for the Australian trade, at the cost of over £400,000, (\$2,000,000). She will be 675 feet long, 83 feet wide at her greatest breadth of beam, and 60 feet deep in the hold. She will be furnished with paddle wheels and a screw—the former of a nominal power of 1,000 horses, but practically, the combined power may be estimated at 3,000 horses. The engines, when erected and put together, will be upwards of 50 feet in height. The weight of the entire machinery will be about 3,000 tons and of the hull 10,000 tons—making 13,000 tons. She will carry several thousand tons of coal and merchandise, 1,600 passengers, and her measurement capacity gives about 25,000 tons burden. Notwithstanding her draught of water will be but small, not exceeding

twenty feet when light, and thirty when fully loaded. She will carry enough for a voyage around the world and is built upon a model to insure great speed. Her ordinary speed is expected to be eighteen or twenty miles an hour. She is expected to make the voyage from England to Australia in thirty days and return by Cape Horn in thirty days more—thus making the circuit of the globe in two months.

WHY THERE IS NO RAIN IN PERU.—In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual southeast trade-winds. Though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great South sea border, yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The southeast trade-winds in the Atlantic Ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Traveling to the northwest, they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are heavily laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow-capped Andes, and here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that that very low temperature can extract. Reaching the summit of that range, they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surface, and with no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean before they become charged with fresh vapor, and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the top of the Andes becomes the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.—Lieut. Maury.

STATISTICS OF LARD.—The Cincinnati Price Current has some interesting statistics on the lard produce of this country. The number of hogs killed last season, packed for commerce, is three millions. The average amount of lard per hog is thirty-two pounds. The total amount of lard in commerce is estimated at ninety-six millions pounds. Of this amount twenty millions are shipped from Cincinnati. England and Cuba take more lard of us than all the rest of the world. Each of these countries buys over eight millions of pounds. In the West Indies lard is very generally used as a substitute for butter. Lard oil is made more extensively at Cincinnati than at any other point of the Union. Thirty thousand barrels of it are annually sent from that city. The demand for lard over the world is on the increase and prices will probably be sustained.

The following instance of remarkable sagacity of a dog is vouched for by the owner:

A gentleman residing in Lynn, Mass., has, for a long time, visited Boston daily on business, at times passing over the turnpike, and frequently over the Eastern Railroad, always accompanied by his dog. One day last week, he went to Boston, but during the day the dog became separated from his master, who returned home without him. A few hours after the gentleman reached home the dog also returned. A gentleman who went to Lynn in the afternoon train, states that he saw the dog enter the cars at the depot in Boston, and snugly ensconce himself under a seat as if to avoid the vigilant eye of the conductor. On the cars stopping at West Lynn, the dog jumped out and hurried home with all possible speed.

Horticultural Department.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Society met again on Monday evening, May 28th, to make further arrangements for their exhibition. The members have been very generous in their offers of voluntary premiums, thus incurring no expense to the Society. A committee was chosen to appoint judges, make choice of speaker, and perfect other necessary business. It is proposed to have an Exhibition of high order, and to admit no plants except those worthy of careful inspection. The members of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society are invited to be present, and all the officers and trustees of the Hunt Botanical Gardens. The Exhibition will be held somewhere near the 19th of June.

Mr. Stephen Cranston, of Hoboken, exhibited some choice cut flowers, consisting of Pelargoniums, Tulips, Fuchsias, Spiroes, and a very novel green Rose. The Secretary, Peter B. Mead, exhibited also a fine bunch of Rhubarb.

JARRING CURCULIOS.

C. S., of Shelburne Mass., states in the Country Gentleman that he has fairly tested all the usual remedies prepared for the curculio, including lime, ashes, plaster, sulphur, cotton, &c., and proved them of no avail. He thinks that where they have been supposed to be successful, either the curculio has not been there at all, or in numbers so small as not seriously to effect damage. He says that this insect, like all others, is migratory, overrunning one locality and vacating another in close proximity. He has seen them rise in the air on the wing more than fifty feet, which contradicts the erroneous impression that they must necessarily crawl up the trunk of the tree and can be kept off by the cotton remedy. He advises, those who would be sure of a crop of plums, to commence, as soon as they are fairly set, jarring the trees over sheets once a day (at noon), and kill the curculios that fall off, continuing the operation for two weeks. This has secured him a bountiful crop where all other means have failed.

CARNATIONS.—Where it is desirable to have late flowering beds of these, this is a very good time to propagate them for that purpose. Neither knife nor dibber is required, either in preparing the cuttings or pricking them out where they are to strike, nor any artificial heat, further than placing a hand-glass over them when pricked out. Having fixed upon the stem from which you mean to draw the piping, take the former in your left hand, and the top of the latter, with four or more leaves between the two first fingers and thumb of your right, making a steady gentle pull; the stem will give way at the place most suitable for its making roots. Then, on a south border, where a place has been prepared for their reception by removing the surface equal to the area of the open end of the handlights destined to cover the cuttings, to the depth of two inches, and filled with pure sand neatly leveled, but not pressed with a spade or other instrument, the cuttings may be inserted, the sand settled with a gentle watering, and the hand-

light put over them. Treated in that way, one may safely calculate upon nine-tenths of them taking root. Plants so obtained will flower till the winter sets in.—H., in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

CELESTIAL FLOWERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Our readers are aware that certain Chinese plants, procured by Commodore Perry, were some time ago forwarded to the public gardens and conservatory in Washington. It will afford them pleasure to know that these far-off products are in good condition. They are accompanied, with others since received from Japan, by a Chinese gardener, who is said to be well versed in the Eastern style of trimming shrubs and training of flowers. By this method of horticulture, almost any desired form of ornament is produced. A deer is made to be represented by plants so constructed that four stems look like the legs; while the branches and leaves, twined around a hidden bamboo or cane frame, suitably trimmed, bear resemblance to the head, horns, ears, back and tail of the animal. So adroitly is this art of the East displayed, that it would seem as if the deer lived again, shrouded in foliage, and filled with the juices of green and fragrant plants.

For the gratification of the curious in horticultural matters, we subjoin a list of these rare exotics: "Four yellow or tea roses; 4 light red roses; 4 pink roses; 4 lan fas, or flower; 4 blue magnolia; 4 qui fas; 4 China grafted black roses; 4 koko or small magnolia flower; 4 China yellow arm; 4 hymonicalus; 4 lungan; 4 guavas fruit; 4 Loquat fruit; 4 custard apple, fruit; 4 sweet whampee, fruit; 4 sweet carambolo, or China gooseberry; 4 acid carambolo, or China gooseberry; 4 acid Whampee; 4 pumbalos, fruit; 4 mangres, fruit; 4 large mandarin oranges, lace skins; 15 black tea, two varieties; 4 small mandarin oranges, lace skins; 4 China mandarin oranges, hard skins; 4 cumquats, fruit; 4 large yellow persimmon; 4 large round rose apples; 4 large round red persimmon; 4 small round red persimmon; 5 small myrtle; 4 large rose apple; 4 small long rose apple; 4 laichs, fruit and flower; 4 papayas, fruit; 4 very fine lace skin mandarin orange; 4 nondescript, blue lily; 4 red double-head star lily; 4 China red lily, many heads; 4 China yellow lily, many heads; 4 China, single head white lily; 4 cymbidium; 12 nondescript, white small flower; 20 lemon grass; 12 Peruvian crynam; 20 small hymonicalus; 20 yellow day lily; 20 Benjamin flower; 3 blue magnolia; 1 round rose apple, large; 2 China dates.

The country is indebted for care bestowed on these specimens from other lands to Dr. James Morrow, of South Carolina, the agriculturist and horticulturist to the Japan Expedition. Our friends who visit Washington should not fail to pay them a visit.

Saturday Mail.

TREATMENT OF THE CINERARIA.

This is a very interesting genus of showy greenhouse plants, growing from six inches to two and a half feet high; yet, common as they are, few manage them well. We too often see tall drawn-up plants, instead of dwarf bushes. Propagation is easily effected by dividing the young offsets from the old plants, and potting into small sized pots; but cuttings are preferable, which should be put in about the end of June, and placed in a cold frame; or, select seed from the best varieties, sow early in the spring, in wide-mouthed pots or pans, and place them where they may receive a gentle bottom heat; and when the seeds have germinated, and the rough leaves are making their appearance, move them carefully into small sized pots,

also continue them in a gentle heat, until the weather will permit them to be removed to a frame. Let their position be close to the glass—kept shaded and free from air for a few days; after which apply a little air, gradually increasing it until they become comparatively hardened. So that, after a short period, air may be applied without engendering any disorder to the plants. Water should be applied moderately—just enough to keep them moist. Never by any means allow them to become thoroughly dry, as an insufficiency of water is the sole cause of that destructive fungus called mildew, which gradually increases, consequently the plants get into an unhealthy state, and become next to useless. Then how important it is to be on the watch for this insidious foe; for prevention is better than cure, and it is much easier to expel the disease on its first approach than when he has usurped his destructive reign.

Three things have come under my observation, as regards excluding this encroaching fungus. First, by admitting a free circulation of air, which should be regularly attended to every day, and shut off at night. Secondly, as before stated, attending carefully to the watering. Thirdly, by removing the dead foliage from them, which is also a harbor for green-fly. By adopting the above treatment I have successfully kept this destructive parasite under. If green-fly appears, with which they are very apt to be infested, fumigate with tobacco. They should now require a shift into a larger sized pot, and let the following compost be used; turfy peat; fibry loam, leaf-mold, decomposed cow-dung, and drift sand, equal parts of each, beaten roughly together, mixing in a little silver sand. Prepare a six-inch sized pot, with a good drainage, over which place a thin layer of turfy-peat, to prevent the soil from intermixing with the sherds. Repot, and again place them in the frame. Water moderately, and the admittance of a good current of air will also have great influence on them. Let all possible care be taken not to have the roots coiled and cramped by their coming in contact with the side of the pot, which is generally the case after subsisting in the same pot too long. Then, as soon as the roots are penetrating through the soil, let the plants be again repotted into a larger sized pot, using the aforesaid admixture, and be replaced in the same position as heretofore described, keeping them thoroughly clear from aphides by occasionally fumigating. By this time they will have made great progress, and become good sized plants, and those which will not be likely to be overgrown by such a stimulant may have occasional waterings with liquid manure. Cow-dung is the best manure to use for this purpose, as a much brighter color is effected. About the end of October potting should be proceeded with, taking care to pot them into the same soil as that described. A change of soil at this period is highly prejudicial. Six or eight-inch pots should be devoted to the largest plants; and soil rougher than that formerly described. Place them into a greenhouse, close to the glass; thus they will be prevented from being drawn up too weakly. They may be also grown in a frame during the winter, if there is a flue or hot-water apparatus, to prevent the frost from injuring them. Between this and the time of flowering let all means be taken to insure a vigorous growth, carefully tying out, so that the plants may assume a neat and compact form. About the end of February they will have expanded their bloom, then the varieties of color, long continuance in bloom, and the splendid show which will be performed by them, in the greenhouse or conservatory, at this period of the year, when there is lit-

tle else in bloom, will amply repay any person for the care which has been bestowed upon them, and any person, by practising the above, may calculate on success.

As soon as the bloom begins to decay, and the leaves are turning yellow, less water must be applied. Remove them into a frame, or, if not convenient, out of doors will suit them. As the plants are of a herbaceous habit, they require a period of rest.

G. G., Kew.

[We agree with our correspondent that few plants are worse managed generally than the Cineraria. We prefer, however, growing them entirely in a pit, with a command of heat, which should only be used in case of frost, removing them to the conservatory, or greenhouse, when in bloom. Tie the side shoots out, and give the plants plenty of room. This, with cleanliness, will make them grow in any soil.—Ed. Florist.]

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Until comparatively lately, few persons were aware of the perfection to which this plant could be brought by skillful cultivation. Being perfectly hardy it has often been permitted to remain in the open ground throughout the year. This has frequently been a cause of failure, amateurs forgetting that although the winters of its own climate are as cold as our own, yet the summer heat is much greater, and consequently the blooming season is accelerated. It is one thing to grow a plant well, and another to bloom it in perfection. In our variable climate it is impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty, upon having fine weather in October and November, without which the buds formed in September will not attain perfection, and frequently the early frosts of October cripple them altogether. In order to overcome this difficulty, it is necessary to place the plants under a glass as soon as the flower buds expand, but it must be borne in mind that air is as necessary as light or heat. By these means the blooming season may be made to last from October till January. The chrysanthemum exhibitions at Stoke-Newington and Highbury have done much to bring this beautiful autumnal flower into notice; in fact none but those who attend these shows can form any correct idea of the size, beauty, or symmetry to which under proper treatment it may attain. Such as intend growing specimen plants, or cut flowers for competition, should very soon now have well rooted cuttings. I am aware that many strike them much later, but I prefer having them early. I plant singly in five-inch pots in good rich soil, and plunge in a warm airy situation. By the middle or towards the end of May I stop them, and shift them into larger pots, and to insure dwarf bushy plants they should be again stopped in June, and then shifted into larger pots to bloom. During the summer months they are never allowed to flag; for if this once takes place the lower leaves will assuredly fall, and all hopes of fine specimens will be destroyed. Towards the middle of September the plants will have attained their full growth, and it will then be proper to put them under glass; but, at the same time, if the weather is fine, I give as much air as possible. The buds will now begin to show themselves; not more than one or two should be allowed to remain on each shoot; liquid manure may at this time be applied with advantage. Under such treatment a fine show of blooms may be confidently expected even in the most unfavorable seasons. Those who do not desire specimen plants or cut flowers for exhibition, I would recommend to plant their cuttings in the open ground now, to stop them in May, and again in June. By

the end of September they will be fine large plants, and as the buds begin to swell they may be taken up with a good ball of earth and planted in nine or eleven-inch pots, and plunged in the open ground for nine or ten days, during which time they should be watered every day, to prevent flagging; after that time they may be removed to the greenhouse or conservatory, which they will keep gay till January.—S. in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

THE MIGNONETTE.

Common mignonette is so well known that it is superfluous to say a word about it. It is to the culture of it as standards for the winter decoration of the conservatory and greenhouse that I would now direct attention.

I generally sow in four-inch pots, about the end of March or the beginning of April, according to the number of standards required. The soil I use is maiden loam and leaf-mold in equal quantities, with a little well rotted manure and sand added. I drain and fill the pots in the usual way, but do not press the soil too firmly; I smooth the surface and put a pinch of seed in the center of each pot. I cover thinly with fine sifted soil; water gently; and remove the pots to the stove, or, if that is not available, to a hot-bed, and the plants soon make their appearance. As soon as they have grown a little, I pull out three of the strongest near the center of the pot. After all danger of their damping off has in a great measure passed, I remove the two weakest, and tie the other to a neat stake. I repot as the plants require it, and remove the lateral buds as soon as they make their appearance on the axils of the leaves, at the same time preserving the leaves on the stem carefully. The flower will soon make its appearance on the top of the stem; I remove it at once, and allow the highest lateral bud to grow to form the next leader to be tied to the stake as soon as possible; I remove the lateral buds as before, and so on till the stem is the desired height.

When the stem is of the height required, I cut off the top, and allow four or five of the highest lateral buds to grow. As soon as they have pushed a little I pinch them, leaving only two buds each; I allow them to start a little, and then remove the plants to a cool greenhouse, where they get plenty of air; I continue to pinch regularly as the plants grow, till the heads are the desired size (which will be about the end of September or the middle of October), when they will require their final shift, using eight or nine-inch pots according to the size of the plants. I procure some iron wire for supports, or neat wooden stakes. After being inserted into the pots they must stand two or three inches above the head of the plant, to allow all the laterals forming the head to be suspended from them with small pieces of bast. If they are not tied up carefully they will, as they grow, droop down and break, as Mignonette is a plant of straggling habit.

Treated in the above way, mignonette will flower freely till the time when there is plenty to be had 'out of doors, when the plants may be thrown away. I prefer growing from seed every season. The little extra trouble required is amply compensated by the neat compact form of the heads of the young plants.

Amateurs will soon find that there is a great difference in the habit of individual plants of mignonette when growing for standards. Some of the heads will assume a neat compact form, with fine broad foliage, while others will be of an opposite character. Seed should be saved from the

plants having the best habit for next season's growth.

I have little doubt that the common mignonette will be superseded, so far as the growth of standards is concerned, by the new variety, named *grandiflora*. It appears to be a very robust grower, with fine broad foliage, and will consequently require time in forming a standard.—ALPHA, in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

ABOUT "DOMESTICS."

One of the most frequent sources of trial to an American housekeeper, is the kitchen help. Either no help can be obtained, or it is of very poor quality. In the country, the first of these perhaps is the greater evil, in the city, the latter. So long as immigrants from other lands continue to swarm to our shores, help of some kind will doubtless be abundant, but the aversion of foreigners generally to a farming life, and their desire to congregate together, make it difficult to place them where most needed—in our small villages and rural districts.

In our treatment of domestics, we should be careful not to be too exacting, but remember that like yourselves they are liable to become weary or ill.

Do not consider a part of your business to find fault with them whenever any occasion will warrant. The same principle which *should* govern us in the care of children is applicable here—manifest your approbation for everything that will bear it, and censure as little as possible. Treat them perseveringly as though you supposed they *intended* to do right, even though you know it be not the case, and instead of finding fault when a thing is done wrong, wait, if possible, till it is to be done again, then remind them of their previous forgetfulness, and explain your wishes anew, and you will be far more likely to accomplish a permanent improvement.

Never raise your voice or speak in an angry or excited manner—speak deliberately and calmly, however great the annoyance, or if you can not control your voice, *be silent till you can*, and you will not only have obtained a great victory over yourself, but remedy the evil far more surely. Add praise for something well done at the same time that you censure, if possible.

A "fresh hand" is often little help to an overworked housewife, but exercise patience, go about with them, and show them a few days if necessary, and under *proper* management even the most stupid will improve.

Frequent changes are often a great annoyance, but the privilege of change is as great for the housewife as the girl. If they can do better elsewhere, they have the same right to go that persons employed in any other relation have. Always treat them kindly and considerately, and do them a favor when you can, and they will be less inclined to leave.—Ohio Farmer.

A FORMIDABLE UNDERTAKING.—A contemporary puts the tobacco question into the following shape: "Suppose a tobacco chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco fifty years of his life, and that each day of that time he consumes two inches of solid plug, it amounts to six thousand four hundred and seventy-five feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad. Now what would the young beginner think if he had the whole amount stretched out before him, and were told to chew it would be one of the exercises of his life, and also that it would tax his income to the amount of two thousand and ninety-four dollars?"

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WE occasionally send a number to persons who are not subscribers. This is sometimes done as a compliment, and in other cases to invite examination. Those receiving such numbers are requested to look them over, and if convenient show them to a neighbor.

A POST MORTEM ON HENS.

When a specimen of the genus homo is taken off by any unusual or mysterious cause, a jury is summoned and responsible men patiently investigate the causes that led to his death. But when that gallinaceous biped, that keeps him company, is found unaccountably defunct, fallen dead from the roost, stark cold upon her brooding nest, or stretched out a stiffened corse in the yard, nobody asks why, and no coroner is called. It is taken for granted that the owner is guiltless, and that biddy came to her untimely end from some strange fatality. It is presumption for mortals to pry into the inscrutable mysteries of gallinaceous life. Yet we were summoned lately to sit in jury upon a pile of these departed bipeds. Whether it was upon the supposition that editors know every thing, that we were called in upon so grave an occasion, or upon the suspicion that we had had the hen fever and been initiated into the mysteries of fowl management, we are unable to say. We took it as sure indication that the world moves, and obeyed the summons.

The owner of this poultry yard was a professional gentleman, somewhat accustomed to the investigation of facts, and supposed—to have an eye to their moral quality. We felt assured that we should have in him an intelligent witness of the circumstances attending the death of the subjects, and a clear statement of the facts in the case. The yard was spacious and airy, shaded with apple trees and carpeted with a velvet turf that would have been called a lawn by a gentleman of more pretension. We thought surely hens ought to be immortal in such quarters for their own sake, if not for their owner's. Death by the block could be the only justifiable cause of departure in such luxurious accommodations. But there in one corner lay the feathered worthies whose strange exit from this bird paradise had called us thither. Age and youth lay there in promiscuous ruin. The solemn countenance of our friend as he led us out, showed that he was no butcher by instinct or profession. Whether he inwardly mourned some de-

parted favorite who had picked corn from his hand as he counted "her chickens after they were hatched," or sighed for the visions of roast chicken and broils so unceremoniously vanished, we are unable to say. He broke the thread of his meditations, whatever they were, by the exclamation, "There are the hens! Now if you can tell how they come to die I should like to learn. They have had enough to eat and drink—and plenty of room to range in." We divined the cause in a moment, and immediately led the astonished owner to the quarters where his hens had been obliged to spend more than half of their time for the last six months. There under the poles in a small house lay the accumulated droppings of a whole winter, without plaster, muck, or mold, to absorb the deadly gases continually exhaling. The warm weather, dissolving the frosts of winter, had released the ammonia in unusual quantities, and had taken off his hens. The salutation which greeted his olfactories as we opened the door was a demonstration that he could not resist, and of course we brought in as the verdict of the jury, "That the said hens came to their death by the inhalation of ammoniacal gas, administered by the carelessness of the owner."

The coroner's fees were light, but the public will profit by the examination. Hens never die without cause, and we believe foul and neglected roosts are more frequently the occasion of their death than all other causes united. An animal that pays its way upon the farm better than any other kind of stock, ought not to be suffered to die without an inquest. The interest if not the humanity of the poultry keeper should induce him to look well to the health of his fowls. A dry, airy lodging place, and plenty of absorbents for the droppings, are essentials in the poultry yard.

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-JERSEY STATE AG. SOCIETY.

This Society organized on the 10th of January last, have already made complete and full arrangements for holding a State show, at the city of Camden, on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of next September. The premium list issued embraces offers of nearly \$5,000 in cash premiums, besides valuable diplomas, &c. It is expected that all the Railroads in the State will transport articles for exhibition free, and carry passengers to and from the show at reduced fares. With the experience of neighboring States as a guide, and an excellent and efficient board of officers and executive committee, we doubt not every effort will be made, and all needed arrangements be perfected to make this one of the most effective and successful shows of the season. Every farmer and every citizen should feel a personal interest in the enterprise, and at once inquire what each may do to promote its success.

All information relating to the Fair, Lists of Premiums, Members' Tickets, &c., can be promptly obtained, on application, by mail or otherwise, to the Corresponding Secretary, J. Hatfield Frazee, at his office in Somerville, Somerset County, N. J., until one

week previous to the 18th of September; after which time, he will be at the Fair grounds in Camden.

THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS IN 1854, as shown in returns of the Agricultural Societies. Edited by CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary to the State Board of Agriculture. This valuable ANNUAL has been upon our table for some time awaiting a thorough and full reading and review, which we have not yet found time to give it. We wish our Massachusetts friends would publish for the benefit of other State Societies, an explanation of the secret of their getting out their volume of Reports at so much earlier a period than their neighbors. Perhaps the principal credit is due to the energetic labors of their Secretary. If so we wish he could be, at least, the publishing officer of some half a dozen State Societies we have in mind, whose reports will be issued not till after they have lost their chief value for the present season. Such reports contain much valuable information in reference to spring and summer crops, and they should be in the hands of farmers at the earliest possible moment. We respectfully suggest that it would be well for the various State Societies to issue about the close of each year, that portion of their Reports which contains the more important and instructive articles, and afterwards put into a supplementary pamphlet such financial and documentary matter as could not be got ready at so early a date. But this by the way. The volume before us, like its predecessor, is exceedingly valuable as a practical guide to farmers. The selection and arrangement of the articles exhibits the good taste and skill of the Editor. The frequent selections we shall give from its pages hereafter will best show our appreciation of its contents.

THE RENSSELAER COUNTY (N. Y.) Agricultural Society hold their next annual show at Lansingburg, on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September. The officers of this Society for the current year are—President, Amos Briggs, of Schaghticoke. Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Geo. Vail, Jno. J. Viele, Hugh Rankin, and Henry Warren, of Troy, and Mr. H. W. Knickerbacker, of Lansingburg. Secretary, Wm. Hagen, of Troy. Treasurer, Abram Van Tuyl. Directors, Benj. Starbuck, of Troy; Joseph Hastings, of Brunswick; Wm. Newcomb, of Pittstown; J. E. Stearns, of Schodack; Fred'k B. Leonard, of Lansingburg; Isaac Tallmadge, of Schaghticoke; Jacob Minick, of Poestenkill; E. M. Van Alstyne, of North Greenbush; Jno. Tilley, of Grafton; R. J. Knowlson, of Sandlake; Jos. Haswell, of Hoosick; Seth Hastings, of Nassau; Joshua S. Lewis, of Petersburg; Wm. Jones, of Stephentown; John Whitford, of Berlin; Fred'k R. Rockafeller, of Clinton; Jonas Whitney, of Greenbush.

A TRIAL OF MOWERS is to take place June 15th on the farm of Judge Jay, in Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y. This will be under the auspices of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County.

Our Miscellaneous Drawer.

WHEAT WEEVILS—TO PREVENT.—A paragraph is going the rounds under the head of "Important to Farmers," which states that the ravages of the weevil have been entirely prevented by using lime, in the following manner: About the time the wheat is going into head, go through the fields just after a rain, or while a heavy dew is on, and scatter newly slacked lime broadcast, so that it will adhere to the heads and stems, applying about a bushel of lime to the acre. Good lime should be selected, and as little water as possible used in slacking it. The remedy is said to have been so successful in many parts of Vermont, and in Muskingum Co., Ohio, that strips left without the application have been entirely destroyed, while the grain on each side, treated with the lime, was all saved. We have no great faith in this remedy, and give it for what it is worth. The expense is not great, and it may be well to give it a trial.

BUTTER FROM GREEN RYE FEED.—Benjamin Garrigues, one of the most respectable farmers of Montgomery County, Pa., who has had over forty years of practical experience, writes to the Germantown Telegraph, under date of Upper Dublin, May 16th, that he has been mowing fall-sown rye for over three weeks; and the result has been that he has had as much milk, and of as good quality, as could have been obtained from the best of pasture. He sends a sample of spring made butter, which the editor pronounces "excellent, high-flavored, and of a deep golden tint." Mr. G. sows rye for pasture upon ground designed for potatoes, manuring it well with stable-manure or guano, the latter of which he prefers.

LITTLE SAVINGS.—If each of only five millions of men in the United States who wear two coats a year, having four buttons upon the skirts, would leave off these entirely useless appendages, there would be an annual saving of forty millions of buttons. If these buttons cost only ten cents a dozen, the saving would amount to \$333,333 33. Think of that, three hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, for skirt buttons! How much do the useless coat-skirts themselves cost? Look over your wardrobe, gentlemen, and you too, ladies, and see how many useless and even inconvenient appendages might be profitably dispensed with. It is a low estimate to say that each of five million of ladies wear five dresses a year, every one of which contains three unnecessary yards of material. This is 75,000,000—seventy-five million—of yards, which, at an average of fifteen cents a yard, amounts to \$11,250,000—eleven and one-fourth million of dollars. This is only a small item in the expensive sacrifice offered at the shrine of Fashion. A large volume would not suffice to enumerate the sums expended for gewgaws which are put upon the "human form divine" to disfigure it. To obtain these, one-fifth of all of human toil and labor is undergone.

PRESERVING A GREEN COLOR IN VEGETABLES WHILE COOKING.—It is recommended to add a small quantity of soda to the water in which "greens," &c., are being cooked, to preserve their beautiful green color—say an even teaspoonful or less, to two quarts of water. It appears reasonable that this result should be produced, since the alkali (soda) will neutralize any vegetable acid present which would redden the green color. As the soda would mostly remain in the liquor, and this is thrown away, no harm can result from its use.

CABBAGES FOR COWS.—The editor of the Agricultural Gazette (Eng.) estimates one acre of cabbages to be worth three acres of turnips for cows. He recommends sowing seed in beds, either in autumn or spring, and transplanting toward the end of May, at the rate of 8,000 plants to the acre. One pound of seed will produce about 2,400 plants.

PIGEON'S DUNG.—Prof. Apjohn, of Ireland, estimates fresh pigeon dung to be worth about one-fourth as much as Peruvian guano, and six times as much as moist farm-yard manure. He recommends making it into a compost of clay and peat charcoal while fresh, and to use this compost on green and other crops, precisely in the manner in which guano is applied.

TASTE IN BUTTER.—The surest way of getting rid of the taste of roots in milk, is to keep it quite warm or hot for a length of time, which will evaporate the disagreeable aroma.

GREAT SALE OF SHORT HORNS IN ENGLAND.

Last week we noticed Mr. Tanqueray's sales of Short Horns, at Hendon, on the 24th of April. It would seem hardly possible, had we not facts and figures, that from a single herd there should be sold, at one time, 101 animals—consisting of 77 cows and heifers and 24 bulls—at an average price of nearly \$400 each. Some of the English journals attribute the high prices to American buyers who, they say, are getting away their best stock. They add, that we have the advantage of them in the associations formed here, by means of which the expense is divided, and the influence of superior animals more widely extended.

At the Hendon sale, however, the competition was chiefly between Messrs. Morris & Becar and Mr. Spencer, of New-York city, and Mr. Gunter, a young grazier of Brompton, England. Mr. Gunter obtained the highest priced animal (500 guineas), after which the American buyers seemed to have their own way, as they secured a majority of the best animals, and Mr. Gunter's name appears afterwards only as the purchaser of one of the bulls. However, Mr. G. now owns more of the Duchesses and Oxfords—the highest priced families of the Short Horns—than any other breeder in England, and English breeders now turn to him as being responsible for keeping at home any of these better animals.

The complete tabular list of the animals, buyers and prices, which we place on record for future reference, will save us the necessity of any further remarks.

We give, in the same connection, the result of the sales of Short Horns from the celebrated herd of the late John Bolden, Esq., of Hynning, which took place at Springfield Hall, Lancaster, April 27th.

SALE OF MR. J. S. TANQUERAY'S HERD OF SHORT HORNS, AT HENDON, ENGLAND, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1855.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

When Calved.	Name.	Buyer.	Price in Guineas.
1849...	Oxford 11th.	Mr. Gunter.	500
1853...	Oxford 16th.	Becar & Morris.	480
1850...	Hope.	Mr. Spencer.	300
1850...	Minerva 2d.	Becar & Morris.	180
1846...	Lady Barrington 8th.	Lord Burlington.	170
1853...	Victoria 26th.	Becar & Morris.	160
1854...	Hopeful.	Mr. Spencer.	140
1853...	Minerva.	Becar & Morris.	140
1846...	Minstrel.	Lord Burlington.	110
1848...	Janetta.	Mr. Ambler.	105
1854...	Lady Bates.	Mr. Combe.	105
1850...	Lady Blanch.	Mr. Barthropp.	100
1850...	Silence.	Mr. Barthropp.	94
1850...	Iris.	Becar & Morris.	90
1854...	Oak Leaf.	Lord Feversham.	81
1854...	Surprise.	Becar & Morris.	80
1850...	Jardine.	Mr. Stanhope.	80
1851...	Narcissus.	Prince Albert.	72
1847...	Oakapple.	Mr. Simpson.	71
1845...	Daphne Gwynn.	Mr. Townshend.	70
1854...	Jewel.	Mr. Hook.	70
1845...	Olive Leaf.	Mr. Blaythwaite.	66
1849...	Mary.	Mr. Calvin.	65
1849...	Angela 2d.	Mr. Topham.	65
1854...	Delia.	Becar & Morris.	65
1851...	Fancy.	Mr. Fisher.	63
1854...	Oak Bud.	Mr. Grenfell.	61
1854...	Sprightly.	Mr. Crawley.	60
1851...	Dady Gwynn.	Mr. Jonas Webb.	60
1849...	Hyacinth.	Mr. Marjoribanks.	58
1851...	Dolly Gwynn.	Mr. Fisher.	56
1847...	New Year's Day.	Mr. Blaythwaite.	55
1847...	Jenny Lind.	Mr. Cartwright.	55
1851...	Boquet.	Mr. Stanhope.	55
1853...	Julietta 6th.	Mr. Carrington.	53
1854...	Honesty.	Mr. Guest.	53
1853...	Camilla.	Brooks & Fuller.	52
1844...	Minna.	Mr. Townshend.	52
1854...	Fanciful.	Lord Feversham.	51
1853...	Garland.	Mr. Stanhope.	51
1851...	Arabella 3d.	Mr. Walters.	51
1851...	Cynosure.	Mr. Combe.	50
1850...	Dorcas.	Mr. Kirkham.	50
1852...	Olive Branch.	Mr. Angus.	47
1851...	Carmine.	Mr. Abbott.	47
1852...	Sympathy.	Mr. Cruickshank.	46
1854...	Surmise.	Mr. Sartoris.	46
1853...	Dorinda.	Brooks & Fuller.	45
1848...	Lady Emma.	Mr. Slatter.	45
1848...	Duchess 2d.	Mr. Walters.	45
1844...	Delia Gwynn.	Mr. Blaythwaite.	42
1852...	Astraea.	Mr. Jonas Webb.	42
1852...	Dorothea.	Mr. Field.	42
1854...	Statira.	Mr. Sartoris.	40
1854...	Alice.	Mr. Hallett.	40
1853...	Magic.	Mr. Ambler.	40
1852...	Foisette.	Mr. Lawford.	40
1852...	Blushet.	Mr. Kirkham.	40
1850...	Trinket.	Mr. Fisher.	40
1850...	Cleopatra.	Lord Burlington.	40
1848...	Fidelia.	Mr. Field.	40
1852...	Mystery.	Mr. Drake.	38
1853...	Wildair.	Mr. Atherton.	38
1855...	Junia.	Mr. Cartwright.	36
1847...	Joan.	Mr. Cartwright.	36
1852...	Stately.	Mr. Woodward.	35
1852...	Clemastis.	Mr. Hook.	35
1851...	Ann Gwynn.	Mr. Dormer.	35
1854...	Louise.	Becar & Morris.	34
1854...	Lady Bell.	Mr. Sartoris.	31
1854...	Nerissa.	Mr. Robinson.	31
1844...	Duchess of Cornwall.	Mr. Finner.	31
1854...	Rosamond.	Mr. Simpkins.	30
1854...	Darling.	Mr. Topham.	30
1847...	Jennette.	Mr. Topham.	30
1843...	Honest Mrs. Gwynn.	Mr. Duckworth.	29
1851...	Cleopatra 2d.	Mr. Tracey.	26

BULLS.

1852...	Duke of Cambridge.	Sir C. Knightley.	280
1854...	Sixth Duke of Oxford.	Mr. Gunter.	200
1854...	Barrington.	Mr. Fisher.	200
1853...	The Baron.	Mr. Cruickshank.	155
1854...	Dukedom.	Earl Radnor.	110
1855...	Marmaduke.	Mr. Marjoribanks.	100
1854...	Macdonald.	Mr. Morris.	81
1854...	Autocrat.	Mr. Simpson.	67
1854...	Noble.	Mr. Cator.	66
1854...	Dundas.	Mr. Guest.	65
1854...	Governor.	Brooks & Fuller.	60
1854...	Aaron.	Mr. Bostock.	50
1854...	Fitz Derby.	Mr. C. Abbott.	50
1854...	Friar John.	Mr. Hall.	50
1854...	Dauntless.	Mr. Hallett.	50
1855...	St. David.	Mr. Bramston.	45
1855...	John of Gloster.	Mr. Dodwell.	42
1854...	Douglas.	Mr. Tracy.	35
1854...	Nelson.	Mr. Jepson.	34
1855...	Captain.	Mr. Duckworth.	24
1854...	Napier.	Sir J. Lubbock.	23
1854...	Harry of Gloster.	Mr. Robinson.	18
1855...	Fidelio.	Mr. Crump.	17
1855...	Alliance.	Mr. Chamoers.	15

Aggregate of the 77 Cows and heifers.....£3,915 14 0

Aggregate of the 24 Bulls.....1,928 17 0

Total of the 101 lots.....£7,844 11 0

Being an average of £77 13s 4½d. per head.

THE LATE MR. BOLDEN'S HERD.

When Calved.	Name.	Buyer.	Price in Guineas.
1852	Lady Hopetown	Mr. Torr	220
1848	Gertrude	"	100
1852	Prune	" Bland	100
1845	Florence	" Adcock	86
1850	Pearlette	" Alexandre	70
1848	Pearl 2d	" Cartwright	65
1853	Pearl Powder	"	52
1850	Roan Twin	Miss Dalton	50
1850	Red Twin	Mr. Verner	50
1854	Prunella	" Bland	50
1851	Isabella Howard	" Bromley	46
1854	Lisette	" Whalley	40
1854	Isabella 2d	" Knowles	37
1853	Burietta	" Bromley	36
1845	Linda	" Hetherington	34
1842	Dowager Queen	" Carr	27
1855	Miss Wharton	" Knowles	20

BULLS.

1853	Duke of Bolton	Mr. Adcock	105
1854	Vocalist	" Bland	62
1854	Cherry Duke	" Jefferson	62
1855	Brilliant	" Cartwright	62
1854	Viadot	" Blackstock	57
1855	Blucher	" Bland	52
1854	Hymen	" Douglas	51
1855	Third Duke of Bolton	"	40
1855	Bonaparte	" Bland	30
1855	Petterill	" Whalley	21
1855	Hyning	" Dalzell	20

DAVY'S DEVON HERD BOOK.—We desire to call attention to Mr. Morris's advertisement of the forthcoming American and English edition of this valuable work, for which see page 189 of this number of our paper. This is another evidence of the rapidly increasing interest of the farmers of our country in the improvement of their domestic stock. We look upon Devons as one of the most servicable and valuable breeds of cattle; and they have deservedly been great favorites among us for many years. Whatever tends to multiply and improve them, and gives a correct history of the same, can not but meet with approbation.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW-JERSEY is progressing finely. Mr. E. F. Baldwin, Assistant Geologist, and Mr. S. A. Conrad, Paleontologist, have been added to the original corps. The investigations made will not be in a condition to be published at present. When the observations are completed and compared and arranged, we shall have a large addition to our present knowledge of the mineral and agricultural resources of the State.

THE MONMOUTH COUNTY (N. J.) Agricultural Society will hold their next annual show September 27th, on the farm of Mr. Hudson Bennett, at Freehold.

KEEPING FURS IN SUMMER.

About the 1st of April, or on the approach of warm weather, lightly whip, comb and brush your furs till they are perfectly free from dust, sprinkle them with a little spirits of any kind, and wrap them in clean linen. Put them in a tight box or drawer, and keep them from the air as much as possible. In this situation they may remain ten or fifteen days, when they ought to be examined, and the whipping, combining and brushing repeated.

The insects most destructive to furs, are, first, the black bug which infests smoked meats, &c. It appears and deposits eggs early in the spring. This kind of moth does not eat the fur, but preys altogether on the skin. Next, the small ash colored miller, which produces the moth that destroys all kinds of woolen stuffs, and may be seen hovering about the candle on a summer evening. This kind particularly preys upon and destroys the furs, and ought to be most guarded against, also the mite, which are very nu-

merous. They appear like dust, and are scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. They subsist upon and destroy the fibrous membrane which attaches the fur to the skin. Hence the practice of sunning and airing furs is highly prejudicial, for as insects fly about in the air, it not only affords them an opportunity of getting in and breeding, but the warmth of the sun nourishes and supports them, and at the same time spoils the color and destroys the life and beauty of the fur.

Coarse furs—such as bear and buffalo skins—may be preserved by heating them well in the spring, and heading them up in an air tight spirit cask, which had been recently emptied. Especial care must always be taken to have furs, woollens, &c., clean and free from insects when they are put up for the season—and no means are adequate to the preservation of furs that are badly dressed and not cleansed of the natural grease.—*A Troy Furrier.*

We have found no difficulty in keeping furs and wollens, by simply packing them away in a trunk or chest and putting in a few large pieces of camphor gum. Let these pieces be as large as walnuts or eggs so that some portion of them will remain during the entire summer. Camphor can be purchased by the pound for 50 to 75 cents. It is well to whip or shake furs or woolen clothes before putting them aside.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

REAL WIT.—An old doctor and a young one were conversing together upon the subject of flogging children. The young man insisted that in most cases it did more harm than good, and was often done without a cause, while the old gentleman as strongly insisted that it was highly beneficial in correcting the morals of youth. At last the young doctor said: "Why, doctor, I promise you on my honor, my father never flogged me but once in his life, and that was for telling the truth." "Well," replied the gruff old doctor, "it cured you, sir, didn't it?"

LONG-DATED BILL.—It chanced one gloomy day, in the month of December, that a good-humored Irishman applied to a merchant to discount a bill of exchange for him, at rather a long, though not unusual date; and the merchant having casually remarked that the bill had a great many days to run, "That's true," replied the Irishman, "but then, my honey, you don't consider how short the days are at this time of the year!"

A MODEL VERDICT.—The following verdict, delivered at Rome, Georgia, in the case of Abe Johnson vs. Thomas Cameron, shows that Philadelphia does not monopolize all the intelligent "grymen" in the United States:

"We the jury choazen and swoarne agree that tom kamyron must pa abe gonsing the ful amount of 20 five cents that the planetif pa over the won kwart of liker for the benefit of the gury and kosts will be roled out."

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value only to its scarcity. It becomes cheap as it becomes vulgar, and will no longer raise expectation, or animate enterprise.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Glasses reflect without talking, lasses talk without reflecting. That's the difference between lasses and glasses.

ANOTHER SHANGHAI WORK.—At a dinner party last week, the conversation turned upon the fowl mania, recently developed in this country; one gentleman referred to the popular engravings of Shanghai monstrosities, another to Burnham's book on the hen fever, and a third to Melville's story in Harper of "Cock-a-doodle;" "yes," observed another, better versed in cotton than literature, "the thing seems to be getting into books fast; I saw one advertised the other day, called 'Wolfert's Roost,' another Shanghai work, I suppose." The best of the joke was that Irving was at the table, and within ear shot.—*Boston Tran.*

"Mother," said a little friend of ours, the other day, "why doesn't Mrs. Simpson's canary bird sing now?" "Because he is dead, my dear," the mother replied. "No, mother," rejoined the prattler, "he isn't dead, for I saw him yesterday on the clock." "But he is dead, nevertheless," returned the mother; "he died a fortnight since, and because he was a pet, Mrs. Simpson had him stuffed, that she might have him with her still." "Well, mother," added the child, "if Mrs. Simpson's little baby was to die, would she have him stuffed, too?"

A SPECULATOR CURED.—Once on a time a country Dutchman early one morning went to town, where by chance he overheard some traders telling each other how much money they had made that morning by speculation; one of them had made \$100, \$200, \$500, &c. Hans's bump of inquisitiveness was so excited that he, without any reflection, forthwith concluded to leave his former business, which was labor, and try his hand at speculation, and on his return home made his intentions known to his faithful vrow. Early next morning he gathered his wallet containing his funds, amounting to five dollars, and off he goes post haste and half bent to look up a speculation. He had not proceeded far when he met a wagoner, and accosted him thus:

"Good morning, Mr. Wagoner, I wants to speculate a leetle dish mornin wid you." "Well, say," said the wagoner, "how do you want to speculate?" "Well," says the Dutchman, "I will bet fife dollars you can't guess what my dog's name ish." "Call him up till I look at him," rejoined the wagoner. Dutchman—"H-e-r-e V-a-tch, he-re V-a-tch, he-re V-a-tch," the wagoner eyes him for a moment and said, "I guess his name is Watch." Dutchman—"O besure, Mr. Wagoner, you has won him, de monish is yours," and Hans returned to his old occupation perfectly satisfied.

A colored servant sweeping out a bachelor's room, found a sixpence, which he carried to its owner. "You may keep it for your honesty," said he. Shortly afterwards he missed his gold pen-case, and inquired of the servant if he had seen it. "Yes sir," was the reply. "And what did you do with it?" "Kept it for my honesty, sir."

Home can never be transferred—never repeated in the experience of an individual. The place consecrated by paternal love, by the innocence and sports of childhood, and by the first acquaintance of the heart with nature, is the only true home.

The talents granted to a single individual do not benefit himself alone, but are gifts to the world, every one shares them, for every one suffers or benefits by his actions. Genius is a lighthouse meant to give light from afar? the man who bears it is but the rock upon which the lighthouse is built.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The *Bank of England* must be seen on the inside as well as out, and to get into the interior of this remarkable building, to observe the operations of an institution that exerts more moral and political power than any sovereign in Europe, you must have an order from the Governor of the Bank. The building occupies an irregular area of eight acres of ground; an edifice of no architectural beauty, with not one window towards the street, being lighted altogether from the roof of the inclosed areas. The ordinary business apartments differ from those in our banks only in their extent, a thousand clerks being constantly on duty, and driven with business at that. But to form any adequate idea of what the Bank is, we must penetrate its recesses, its vaults, and offices, where we shall see such operations as are not known in Wall-street. I was led, on presenting my card of admission, into a private room, where, after the delay of a few moments, a messenger came and conducted me through the mighty and mysterious building. Down we went into a room where the notes of the Bank received yesterday were now examined, compared with the entries in the books, and stored away. *The Bank of England never issues the same note a second time.* It receives in the ordinary course of business about £800,000, or \$4,000,000 daily in notes; these are put up in parcels according to their denomination, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years; at the expiration of which period they are taken out and ground up in the mill which I saw running, and made again into paper. If in the course of those ten years any dispute in business, or law-suit should arise concerning the payment of any note, the Bank can produce the identical bill. To meet the demand for notes so constantly used up, the Bank has its own paper-makers, its own printers, its own engravers, all at work under the same roof and it even makes the machinery by which most of its own work is done. A complicated but beautiful operation is a register, extending from the printing office to the banking offices, which marks every sheet of paper that is struck off from the press, so that the printers can not manufacture a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the Bank. On the same principle of exactness, a shaft is made to pass from one apartment to another, connecting a clock in sixteen business wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such precision that the whole of them are always pointing to the same second of time.

In another room was a machine, exceedingly simple, for detecting light gold coins. A row of them dropped one by one upon a spring scale; if the piece of gold was of the standard weight, the scale rose to a certain height, and the coin slid off upon one side into a box; if less than the standard, it rose a little higher, and the coin slid off upon the other side. I asked the weigher what was the average number of light coins that came into his hands, and strangely enough, he said it was a question he was not allowed to answer.

The next room I entered was that in which the notes are deposited which are ready for issue. "We have thirty-two millions of pounds sterling in this room," the officer remarked to me, "will you take a little of it?" I told him it would be vastly agreeable, and he handed me a million sterling (five millions of dollars), which I received with many thanks for his liberality, but he insisted on my depositing it with him again, as it would be hardly safe to carry so much money into the streets. I very much fear that I shall never see that money again. In the vault beneath the floor was a Director and the

Cashier counting the bags of gold which men were pitching down to them, each bag containing a thousand pounds sterling, just from the mint. This world of money seemed to realize the fables of Eastern wealth, and gave me new and strong impressions of the magnitude of the business done here, and the extent of the relations of this one institution to the commerce of the world.—*Prime's Travels in Europe.*

DIFFERENT CLIMATES ALIKE COMFORTABLE.

An erroneous idea generally prevails respecting climate, as effecting personal comfort. The dwellers in the sunny south pity the New-Englanders, because doomed to shiver in so cold a climate. They, in turn, bless their stars that they are not wading in the snows of Newfoundland.

I have been led, by observation and experience, to doubt whether the people of any one country have much, if any advantage, in the matter of climate, over others.

Our ideas of pleasure and pain are intimately connected with, if not based upon the principle of contrast. In our idea of temperature, we have less regard to the actual than to the comparative degree of warmth.

In the report of one of the exploring expeditions in the northern seas, it is said that, on a certain occasion the crew were greatly elated with signs of a thaw, the mercury having risen to within 40° below zero. Having been subject to a much intenser degree of cold, they felt, as did the boy, whose father had administered to him a severe flagellation, "greatly refreshed."

It may well be doubted whether the people of Maine suffer more from cold than do they of Virginia.

Touching the weather, it is much as it is with the tariff—all that the people want is to have the line of governmental policy settled—to know what can be depended upon. So of the weather. The down-easter, knowing that from the middle of November to the middle of April the ground is to be covered with snow, and uninterrupted cold weather is to prevail, he wraps his fur coat about him, inflates his lungs, braces up his nerves, and thinks no more of the cold than the "rugged Russian bear."

The dweller in the Old Dominion, on the other hand, regarding warm weather as the rule, and cold as the exception, makes no provision for the latter. But when the northern blasts come, as come they will, he wraps his fig-leaf coat about him, and seeks shelter within the inclosure of his airy mansion, so constructed as to exclude heat rather than cold.

Then there is another consideration which greatly favors dwellers in cold latitudes. While the earth is covered with snow, there is but little evaporation. The atmosphere is consequently dry, and storms are unfrequent. Where there is no snow, it is far otherwise. The whole surface being covered with water, evaporation is rapid, and the atmosphere is surcharged with vapor, and the peculiar chillings which characterize a March wind in New-England, prevail during the winter months.

Agriculturally, the snowy region has many advantages. It is better for the soil to be covered during the winter months. That there is any virtue in the remark, "snow is the poor man's manure," I don't believe. But certain it is, that grasses and grains are benefited by being thus protected.

Snow is an imperfect conductor of caloric, consequently the surface being protected from the cold of mid-winter, the heat from within dissolves the frost, and when the snow disappears in spring, the frost is gone from the soil. It is not uncommon to find

the grass growing before the snow is off. Fields are ready for plowing soon after they are bare; so that stock will live, and seed may be gotten into the ground nearly as soon in Vermont as in Connecticut. Then, for doing business, the snowy regions have greatly the advantage. Lumbering is with great difficulty carried on where there is no snow. The lumber lands in Maryland and Virginia would be worth twice as much as they now are with northern winters for the removal of the lumber.

But I will say no more lest I get up an emigration fever towards Greenland.—R. B. H., in *Plow, Loom and Anvil.*

THE PRINTER.

The night grows late—the streets are hushed—the moonbeams fleck the deserted pavement, and strews its slumberous poppies over the inhabitants of the silent city. All are at rest save the printer at his case.

Dreams, lovely as the winged cherubs, hover about the repose of man and maiden; visions as pure as lilies, and beautiful as the sunset of early summer, haunt the couches of matron and child; but to the printer all is reality, toil and weariness.

How nimbly and cheerfully does he adjust the faithful types, as if he took no note of time—as if the duties that were wearing out his life were more a diversion than a laborious occupation. But amid their monotonous discharges, believe us, the printer thinks of home and sweet rest, and sighs within himself for the better lot of which others are possessed. And yet there is no repose for him, though the night tramps on, and the jocund dawn will soon appear.

Why do his motions grow less rapid—why move his fingers in so deliberate and mechanical away? Whence is the smile that lingers on his lip, like the first sunbeam of early morning? There is a gentle presence at his side; an eye blue as violets, glancing in at his own; an accent sweet as music, entrancing his ear, and reaching his heart. It is but a moment; it was but a reverie; it did not even win him from his occupation; it only caused his hand to falter, not to cease; the printer awakens to his busy toil again.

Ye who receive our weekly favor, and wonder, perhaps listlessly, over its pages, remember, that it is the fruit of toil, which was active and untiring, while you were quietly sleeping; that your convenience and comfort is bought with the price of weariness.

WELL EMPLOYED.

We heard a pretty good one the other day, which we think merits a wider circulation than it has yet got. The story runs that some rough-looking, honest-faced Hosier went into a fancy store in Cincinnati, in hunt of a situation. The proprietor or head clerk, was sitting in the counting room, with his feet comfortably cocked up on a table, and contemplating human life through the softening influence of cigar smoke. Our Hosier friend addressed him modestly, addressed him, as follows: "Do you want to hire a hand about your establishment, sir?" The clerk looked up indifferently, but seeing his customer, concluded to have some fun out of him, so he answered very briskly, at the same time pulling out a large and costly handkerchief and blowing his nose on it—"Yes Sir. What sort of a situation do you want?" "Well," says the Hosier, "I'm not particular; I'm out of work, and most anything'll do for me a while." "Yes; well I can give you a situation that will suit you," and he made another deposit in his magnificent handkerchief. "What is it? What is to be done, and what do you give?" inquired the other. "Well," was the answer, "I

want hands to chew rags into paper, and if you are willing to set in, you can begin to once." "Good as wheat," exclaimed Hosier, "hand over your rags." "Here" was the rejoinder, "take this handkerchief and commence with that." Hosier saw the "sell" and quietly putting the handkerchief in his pocket, remarked as he turned to go out, "When I get it chewed, stranger, I'll fetch it back!"

THE GRAIN OF CORN AND THE PENNY.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

A grain of corn an infant's hand
May plant upon an inch of land,
Whence twenty stalks may spring, and yield
Enough to stock a little field.
The harvest of that field might then
Be multiplied to ten times ten,
Which, sown thrice more, would furnish bread,
Wherewith an army might be fed.

A penny is a little thing,
Which e'en the poor man's child may find
Into the treasury of Heaven,
And make it worth as much as seven.
As seven! nay, worth its weight in gold,
And that increased a million fold;
For, lo! a penny tract, if well
Applied, may save a soul from hell.
That soul can scarce be saved alone;
It must, it will, its bliss make known.
"Come," it will cry, "and you shall see
What great things God hath done for me!"
Hundreds that joyful sound may hear—
Hear with the heart as well as ear;
And these to thousands more proclaim
Salvation in the "Only Name,"
Till every tongue and tribe shall call
On "Jesus" as the Lord of all!

TRUE ELOQUENCE.

We learn from the Prohibitionist that Paul Denton's celebrated Cold Water Rhapsody has been attributed to John B. Gough. It is a fine burst of eloquence, and we copy it, with a part of the prefatory remarks of the Prohibitionist:

Paul Denton, an eccentric, but eloquent missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, advertised that on a certain day, there would be "a barbecue camp meeting" at the "Double Spring Grove," at which the people might expect, "a good barbecue, better liquor, and the best of gospel." A large gathering was the consequence of this singular announcement. The barbecue was provided, the people seated to partake of it, when one, known as a ferocious rowdy, duelist and lyncher, and who seemed bent upon having a quarrel with somebody, cried out in an insolent voice—"Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised not only a good barbecue, but better liquor. Where's your liquor?"

"There!" exclaimed the missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger at the Double Spring, gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy, from the bosom of the earth! "There!" he repeated, with a look terrible as lightning, while his enemy was actually trembling at his feet; "there is the liquor, which God, the eternal, brews for his children!"

"Not in the simmering still, over smoking fires, choked with poisonous gasses, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruption, doth your Father in Heaven prepare the precious essence of life, pure, cold water—but in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play, there God himself brews it; and low down in the deepest valleys, where fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high upon the mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters

like gold in the sun, where the storm clouds brood, and the thunder-storms crash; and away, far out on the wide, wide sea, where hurricane howls music, and big waves roar the chorus, 'sweeping the march of God'—there He brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water.

"And everywhere, it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew-drop, singing in the summer rain, shining in the ice-gem, when the trees seem turned into living jewels—spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail-shower; folding bright snow-curtains softly above the wintry world, and weaving the many colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the rainbow of earth, whose woof is the sun-beam of even, all checked over with celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction. Still, always is it beautiful, that blessed cold water. No poison bubbles at its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its clear depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of despair! Speak out, my friends, would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol?"

A shout, like the roar of the tempest, answered, "No! no!!"

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour is about the same as last week, or say 12½ cents per bbl. advance, with no disposition exhibited to buy on speculation. The sales are principally made to meet immediate demands for consumption. Corn has declined several cents per bushel and owing to large supplies of western mixed coming forward is quite heavy at \$1 07a\$1 13 according to quality. 30,000 bushels western mixed were sold this week to be delivered in July and August, at \$1 04a\$1 04½. The export of wheat for the first 24 days of this month have been 986 bushels against 34,083 the last year, and of corn during the same period 32,091 bushels in 1855 against 256,485 bushels in 1854. Oats are scarce and high and have advanced about 50 cents per bushel.

Cotton has again advanced from ½c. to ¾c. per lb. Rice and Tobacco, not much change.

The weather continues very fine, with occasional slight showers, but not enough to hinder getting in crops. Highly favorable reports continue to reach us from nearly every part of the country in reference to the incoming crops. Appearances now are, that those holding back their grain for still higher prices, will be disappointed. California is now sending us some of her surplus wheat and flour, and bids fair to become an exporter of agricultural products.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, May 29, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The Potato Market is pretty fair to-day, with rather a short supply on hand. 80 barrels of new potatoes came in yesterday from Charleston. No more Bermudas have yet arrived. 100 bbls. new onions have just come in from New-Orleans, in fine order.

We notice, by the last steamer from Norfolk, Va., 40

bbls. of green peas, which sell for \$5 per bbl. Also, about 50 baskets of cherries, which sell from 10c. to 12½c. per lb by the basket. Also, 2,400 quarts of strawberries, bringing from 25c. to 50c., per quart. Some strawberries came in to-day from Philadelphia, which bring 50c. A few, also, came in to-day from near Keyport, N. J. Towards the latter part of the week they will begin to come in considerable quantities. We notice, also, a few barrels of beans and squashes from Charleston.

Green stuff, just now, goes off rather slow.

The Butter market is a little dull, except in firkins for shipping, which commands 25c. per lb. Cheese is lower, and of poor quality—as usually happens when butter is high. Eggs, no change.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Bermudas	per bbl.	\$5 —@6 50
Charleston, new	do	4 50@5 —
New-Jersey Mercers	do	4 50@4 75
Western Mercers	do	4 —@4 25
White Mercers	do	3 75@3 87
Nova Scotia Mercers	per bush.	1 20@1 25
New-Jersey Carters	per bbl.	— @ —
Washington County Carters	do	3 25@3 50
Junes	do	3 —@ —
Western Reds	do	2 75@3 —
Yellow Pink Eyes	do	2 75@3 —
Long Reds	do	2 50@2 75
Virginia Sweet Potatoes	do	— @ —
Philadelphia sweet	do	— @ —
Turnips—Ruta Baga	do	1 75@2 25
White	do	— @1 62
Onions—White	do	— @ —
Bermuda Reds, new	do	5 00@5 50
New-Grleans Reds	do	5 —@5 50
Red, old	do	4 —@4 25
Yellow	do	4 25@4 50
Cabbage Sprouts	per bbl.	— @1 —
Asparagus	per 100 bunches	8 —@10 —
Spinach	per bbl.	— @ —
Water Cresses	per basket	— 50@ —
Rhubarb	per 100 bunch	4 —@6 —
Radishes	do	25@ 37
Lettuce	do	1 25@2 —
Apples	per bbl.	\$3 75@4 50
Butter—new	per lb.	29@24c.
Western, old	do	16@17c.
Cheese	do	9@11c.
Eggs	per doz.	—@15c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY May 30, 1855.

We find 2,305 cattle in the yards to-day, being an increase of nearly 450 over last week. These are rather round figures for these times, and may be set down as a "full" supply. Indeed, it was rather more than full, if we may judge from the slowness of the sales, and the appearance of the brokers. It seems they had calculated on a tall strike to-day, and, consequently, had scraped to gether all the cattle possible; but as this strike was general, they rather overdid the matter. In fact the brokers owned nearly all the cattle in the yards, though as a general thing they preferred to keep it quiet. Some 400, which were wanted in Boston, were brought here and sold for \$5@6 ahead less than they were offered in Albany.

The prices were started early in the morning at 13½c.; but as this was a drag the brokers came down to 13c., which was the top of the market. And even at that the sales were slow, most of the good cattle not averaging more than 12c. It was pretty manifest that the closing sales would be much lower still; and doubtless many of the cattle will not find a sale at all this week. Some of the brokers, we know were determined to realise better prices, or, hold on to their cattle.

The quality of the animals was such as might be expected in a supply forced into market. It was made up of all grades and sizes, from the choicest beevus down to the merest scrags. Nothing but high prices; and an utter contempt of good breeding, could induce men to offer such rag-tag brutes for beef cattle.

We present a few items:

H. O. Hary had 17 fair cattle from Cayuga Co., N. Y., selling by Geo. Ayrault for about 12c. Mr. Ayrault had also 74 choice still-fed cattle, belonging to Keenholts & Williams, of Jefferson County, which were bringing 12½c. These gentlemen were offered \$8 more a head in Albany than they will get here, and will take back 24 of the best. The cattle were fed at Angel's still.

Geo. Toffey was selling 104 good four-year-old steers, of about 650 lbs., weight, and at 12½ and 13c. per lb.

Sam'l Ulery was selling 103 fine Illinois beevus of his own, at 12½c@13c. per lb. They would average about 750 lbs.

John Merritt was selling 60 good Ohio cattle, owned by Wm. Snyder. He asked 13c. but didn't get more than about 12½c.

Mr. Merritt was selling another lot of 81 fair Iowa cattle

owned by S. M. Baker, for about 12c. Mr. Hoag was selling the remainder, 70.

John Murray was selling a good fair lot of Kentucky cattle, owned by Wm. Belden, for about 12c. They would weigh about 700 lbs.

Barnes & Wheeler were selling 87 pretty fair Illinois cattle at an average of 12c.

Merchant & Foot had 6 heavy cattle from Woodbury, Conn., for which they were offered \$690, which was no more than 12c.

James Tuttle, also from Connecticut, sold 6 for \$655, or 13c. 7 lb.

Barney had 110 choice cattle from Illinois, and owned by Geo. W. Reid. They sold for 12½@13c.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Extra quality	12½@13c.
Good retailing quality	11@12½c.
Inferior do. do.	10@11c.
Cows and Calves	\$30@35c.
Veals	4c.@6c.
Swine, alive	5½c.@6c.
" dead	7½@8c

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLESTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves	2313
Cows	29
Veals	1085
Sheep and lambs	565
Swine	978

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beees. 645

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves 89

By the Hudson River Railroad 1000

By the Hudson River Boats—Beeves 500

New-York State furnished—beees 443

Ohio, " 610

Indiana, " 162

Illinois, " 777

Iowa, " 162

Kentucky, " 61

Connecticut, " 61

The sheep market is about the same as last week, but a little slow. Good lambs bring from \$5 to \$6 per head. Mr. McCarty had none on hand to-day.

The following are the sales for the week by Mr. McGraw, sheep broker at Browning's:

68 Sheep	\$385 75
4 Sheep	32 00
89 Sheep	578 50
111 Sheep	687 50
17 do.	104 00
124 do.	659 00
17 Lambs	36 00
4 do.	27 50
105 do.	526 75
7 do.	34 50
546	\$3,122 50
Average	\$5 72.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Ashe				
Pot, 1st sort, 1855	100 lb.	—	@	5 75
Pearl, 1st sort, 1855	6 lb.	12	@	—
Bristles				
American, Gray and White	—	45	@	50
Beeswax				
Coal				
Liverpool Orrel	1 chaldron	—	@	7 50
Scotch	—	—	@	—
Sidney	5 75	6	@	—
Pictou	5 25	6	@	—
Anthracite	2,000 lb.	6 50	@	—
Cotton Bagging				
Gunny Cloth	1 yard	12½	@	—
American Yellow	—	26	@	27½
Cotton				
Ordinary	Upland	Florida	Mobile	N. O. & Texas
Middling	104	104	104	104
Middling Fair	114	114	12	12
Fair	114	114	12½	13
Flour and Meal				
State, common brands	10	—	@	10 12
State, straight brands	10	13	@	—
State, favorite brands	10	25	@	—
Western, mixed do.	10	12½	@	—
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	10	25	@	37
Michigan, fancy brands	10	75	@	—
Ohio, common to good brands	10	37	@	—
Ohio, fancy brands	10	50	@	—
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.	10	75	@	—
Genesee, fancy brands	10	50	@	—
Genesee, extra brands	10	75	@	13

Canada	10 37	@	—
Brandywine	11 43	@	—
Georgetown	11 43	@	11 50
Petersburg City	11 43	@	—
Richmond Country	—	@	11 37
Alexandria	—	@	11 37
Baltimore, Howard-Street	—	@	11 37
Rye Flour	7 75	@	—
Corn Meal, Jersey	5 18	@	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	5 37	@	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	—	@	21 50

Grain			
Wheat, White Genesee	1 bush	—	@ 2 75
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond)	—	@	2 50
Wheat, Southern, White	2 50	@	2 70
Wheat, Ohio, White	2 50	@	—
Wheat, Michigan, White	2 62	@	2 65
Rye, Northern	1 64	@	—
Corn, Round Yellow	—	@	1 15
Corn, Round White	—	@	1 14
Corn, Southern White	—	@	1 15
Corn, Southern Yellow	—	@	1 15
Corn, Southern Mixed	—	@	—
Corn, Western Mixed	—	@	1 14
Corn, Western Yellow	—	@	—
Barley	1 15	@	—
Oats, River and Canal	—	@	2 50
Oats, New-Jersey	—	@	85
Oats, Western	—	@	95
Peas, Black-Eyed	2 37	@	—

Molasses			
New-Orleans	1 gall	—	@ 27
Porto Rico	—	@	32
Cuba Muscovado	—	@	26
Trinidad Cuba	—	@	26
Cardenas, &c.	—	@	24

Oil Cake			
Thin Oblong, City	1 tun	—	@ 42
Thick, Round, Country	—	@	—

Rice			
Ordinary to fair	100 lb	5 75	@ 5 87
Good to prime	—	5 87	@ 6 50

Salt			
Turk's Island	1 bush	—	@ 50
St. Martin's	—	@	—
Liverpool, Ground	1 sack	—	@ 85
Liverpool, Fine	1 30	@	1 40
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	1 50	@	—

Sugar			
St. Croix	1 lb	—	@ —
New-Orleans	—	@	61
Cuba Muscovado	—	@	62
Porto Rico	—	@	6
Havana, White	—	@	74
Havana, Brown and Yellow	—	@	7

Tallow			
American, Prime	1 lb	11½	@ —

Tobacco			
Virginia	1 lb	—	@ 61
Kentucky	—	@	13
Maryland	—	@	—
St. Domingo	12	@	15
Cuba	12	@	20
Yara	35	@	43
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	20	@	1
Florida Wrappers	15	@	60
Connecticut, Seed Leaf	6	@	18
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf	—	@	12

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):

Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

DAVY'S DEVON HERD BOOK.

NOW READY.

A large supply of both 1st and 2d Volumes bound in one book, and containing all the subject connected with the Devon records of both England and America up to the present time; also as a frontispiece the beautiful engraving of the celebrated picture known as the "Quarterly Testimonial," which is a full length portrait of Mr. Francis Quarterly, now living, at 91 years of age. It is also illustrated with two animals, prize winners in England. Price \$1.00, and can be had by enclosing the amount to B. P. Johnson, Cor. Sec. of N. Y. State Society, Albany, N. Y.; Luther Tucker, Ed. of Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.; Sandford Howard, Boston, Mass.; D. T. Moore, Ed. Wool Grower and Stock Register, Rochester, N. Y.; A. B. Allen, Ed. American Agriculturist, New-York; Sam'l Sands, Ed. American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.; A. M. Spangler, Ed. Progressive Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lee & Redmonds, Eds. Southern Cultivator, Augusta, Ga.; and Wm. McDougall, Ed. Canadian Agt., Toronto, Canada. It gives me pleasure to state that Mr. Davy has solicited Mr. S. Howard, of Boston Cultivator, to collect pedigrees and illustrations in this country, for the 3d volume, and has authorized Mr. H. to obtain information as to any and all mistakes which may have been made as to the recording of American animals in Davy's 2d volume, and such corrections will be made in the 3d volume.

The plan proposed is, that the pedigrees and illustrations collected by Mr. Howard, as the Editor in America, shall be forwarded to Mr. Davy, and a copy of those collected by Mr. Davy will be sent to Mr. Howard. The whole matter will be published in America for our use, and also in England for their use; by which means an American and English Devon Herd Book will be united, and the price reasonable, as the expense of English printing and duties will be saved. This concert of action has been brought about by Mr. Davy's good feeling and liberality towards this country; and I am only the instrument through which Mr. Davy acts, and from this time forth Mr. Howard will receive all communications on the subject, as will appear by reference to his advertisement.

All editors who will give the above three insertions will receive a copy of the 1st, 2d, and 3d volumes.
L. G. MORRIS, American Agent for J. T. Davy's Devon Herd Book.
90-93n1203

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.
A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

Onion and Carrot Growers, READ!

THE NEW PATENT HAND CULTIVATOR, of which Hon. Wm. H. Conover, an extensive Onion grower, of Freehold, N. J., says: "I would not be without one for \$100, if it could not be procured for less,"—for sale by

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, 60 Courtland-st.

And JOHN GANSE, Manufacturer,

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By JAMES M. MILLER & Co.

THIRD GRAND ANNUAL SALE OF SHORT HORNS, DURHAM AND CROSSES FROM THEM, with the best approved AMSTERDAM, DUTCH and Pure bred AYRSHIRES.

THURSDAY, June 14, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the farm of JAMES BATHGATE, Esq., one mile from Fordham, and 14 miles from the City Hall, New-York city, by Harlem Railroad cars, running hourly.

Being desirous of making my pledge good to the cattle owners to have an annual sale, and having the use again of Mr. Bathgate's capacious premises, I shall sell as above stated.

None but cattle of the well-known breeds or established character, will be received; and every animal offered must be sold without reserve.

The sale will come off rain or shine. Every facility will be offered by the Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven Railroads to those who choose to take stock to the sale.

For further particulars and catalogues, apply to the Auctioneer, 81 Maiden-lane, New-York. 69-92n1199

BLACK HAWK HORSE RAVEN.

This Horse will stand at the farm of the subscriber, in NORFOLK, Conn., called the Robbins Farm, the coming season, at ten and fifteen dollars. The oldest colts of this Horse are three years old. The stock is of extraordinary promise.

RAVEN is by Vermont Black Hawk—dam has the blood of Gifford Morgan and of Cock of the Rock.
85-80n1191 ROBBINS BATTELL.

SUPERIOR THOROUGHBRED DEVON

CATTLE, AND ESSEX PIGS FOR SALE.

The subscriber having purchased from Mr. W. P. Wainwright his interest in the herd of Devon Cattle hitherto owned jointly by them, will continue to give his strict attention to the breeding and raising of this increasingly popular breed. Having now a herd of over twenty head, bred entirely from animals of his own importation, he is enabled to offer for sale a few young bulls and heifers of very superior quality.

Also, constantly on hand thoroughbred ESSEX PIGS, descended from the best imported stock.

For full particulars as to price, age, pedigree, &c., address April, 1855. C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
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KNOWLSON'S FARRIER OR HORSE-

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AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the United States and Canada, to sell this and other valuable works. Sample copies with catalogue of Maps, Books, Charts and Prints sent by mail (post-paid) upon receipt of price. Address

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N. B.—Editors copying the above shall receive a copy of the work (post-paid.) 89-92n1183

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Premiums are offered for 1855, of \$50, \$30, and \$20, on farms of not less than 50 acres, exclusive of wood and water land, regard being had to the quantity and quality of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation and the actual products.

Questions to be answered by the applicants will be furnished by the Secretary, on application.

Notice must be given to the Secretary on or before the FIRST OF JULY.

by persons intending to compete, so that some member or members of the Executive Committee may visit and examine the farms entered for competition, and report on the same.

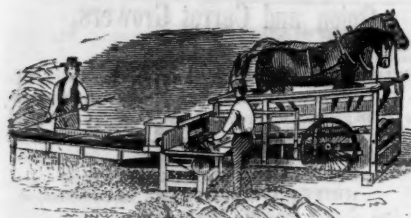
Agricultural Rooms, } 89-91n1197 B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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Also, an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c.
Both of these are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke when used indoors. They are compact for Shipping.

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ALBANY AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ON HAMILTON, LIBERTY, AND UNION STREETS; WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, REMOVED TO NO. 52 STATE-STREET ALBANY, N. Y.

The Proprietors of the above-named establishment being the sole owners and manufacturers of
EMERY'S PATENT HORSE POWER, &c.,
ALL ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER PARTIES FOR THEIR MANUFACTURE HAVING EXPIRED, have formed a new Copartnership, under the firm name of
EMERY BROTHERS,
And will continue the manufacture and sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, as heretofore, at the old stands of EMERY & CO. By this arrangement the united efforts, and interest of the Brothers, long known to the public, are secured, and no exertions will be spared to meet the wishes of those dealing in and using the class of implements they manufacture—their leading branch being the manufacture of the justly celebrated

Emery's Patent Changeable Geared Railroad Horse Powers,

With the machines to be propelled by it, as Threshing machines, Saw Mills, and Machinery generally. These Powers having been submitted repeatedly to the most severe tests and trials to determine their relative merit and utility with those of every known manufacturer, have without exception been awarded the highest prizes for superiority—among which were the following:

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MISSOURI STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1853.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1852, 1851.
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THE TWO-HORSE POWER and THRESHER, is capable, with three or four men, of threshing from 175 to 225 bushels, of wheat or rye, and the ONE-HORSE POWER from 75 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye; or both kinds of Powers, &c., are capable of threshing double that amount of oats, barley or buckwheat, per day, of ordinary fair yield. If the crops be extraordinarily heavy or light, greater or less results will follow.

These Powers, Threshers, &c., are warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and to operate as represented by this Circular, to the satisfaction of the purchasers, together with a full right of using them in any territory of the United States, subject to be returned within three months, and home transportation and full purchase money refunded if not found acceptable to purchasers.

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Do. for one horse. 128
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Set of Bands for Machine. \$5
Portable Circular Saw Mills, with 24 inch circular saw, for wood cutting, &c. 37
Extra Table and saw for Slitting Boards, and Fencing Stuff, and general shop use. 7
Cross-cut Saw, arrangements improved to attach to power for cutting logs. 25
Churn attachment, (for one or more churns). 12

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15, 1855.

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EMERY BROTHERS.

EMERY'S PATENT CHANGEABLE

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS.

Single Horse Power. \$85 00
Double do. 116 00
Do. do. do. with Thresher and Separator, 150 00
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Belts \$5 and \$10 each.

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can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1.50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels: 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3.50; 3 barrels, \$5.00; 5 barrels, \$8.00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

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WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854

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I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN DANA.

70-121n1152

IMPORTED MONARCH, by Priam, out

of Delphine by Whisker, will stand the present season at L. G. Morris's Herdsdale Farm, 1½ miles from Scarsdale depot, and 24 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad. Terms, \$20 the Season for mares not thoroughbred, and \$50 for thoroughbred. Pasturage \$3 per month. Accidents and escapes at the risk of the owner. All business connected with the horse to be addressed to "Monarch's Groom, Scarsdale P. O., Westchester County, N. Y." A portrait taken from life, with performance on the turf, full pedigree, &c., will be forwarded by mail, by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.
April 24, 1855.

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Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

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BERRY.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees

Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale

three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages

four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan,

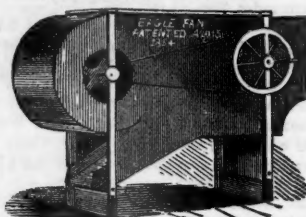
red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tem-

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JOHN R. PAGE,

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EAGLE FAN MILL.



THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GRAIN AND SEED SEPARATOR EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

The superiority of this Fan consists

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Second—An arrangement by which a part of the sound and perfect grains are separated from the rest for seedling, leaving the balance in a good marketable condition, so that the farmer need sow only such grain as contains the germ of growth.

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Fourth—Fans built on this plan will clean grain, both in the first and second cleaning, faster and better than any others now in use.

Fifth—The cheapness and durability of its construction.

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LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of WM LAWTON,
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PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS and WAGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW and STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

FARMERS and MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. In addition to the foregoing, I would call attention to the following, among many others:

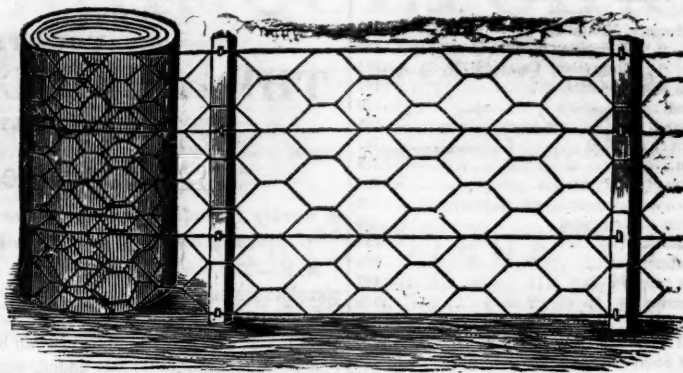
VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

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Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.
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IMPROVED WIRE FENCE.

THIS ADMIRABLE FENCE is well worthy of attention for inclosing Fields, Gardens

Cemeteries, Heneries, also for Ornamental Trellis Work around houses or gardens. It is cheap and durable, covered with asphalt varnish, which requires renewal only once in 4 or 5 years. Perfectly secure against stock; does not catch the wind; can not be destroyed by floods; admits the sunbeam, while it does not confine heat, and is without ornament.

This superior FENCE can be supplied at the following prices:

A—16 inches high, 3-inch mesh, 2 longitudinal wires,	\$0 95 per rod.
B—45 " " 6-inch " 2 " "	1 25 "
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D—33 " " 3-inch " 2 " "	1 63 "
E—33 " " 3-inch " 3 " "	1 75 "
F—45 " " 3-inch " 2 " "	2 00 "
G—45 " " 3-inch " 4 " "	2 25 "

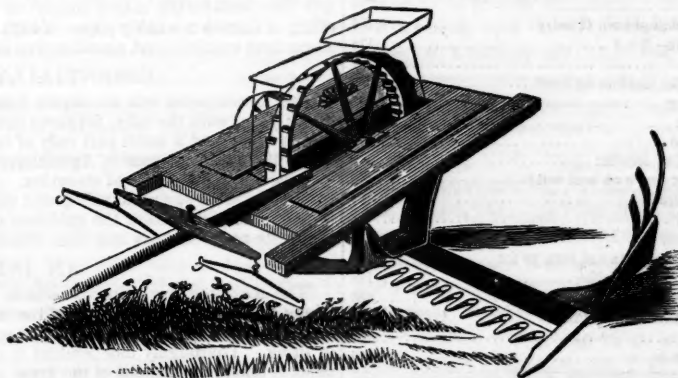
Fine Netting for windows or trellis work, 9 cents per square foot.

The rod measures 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Each coil contains about 25 rods, or 400 feet. When taken in quantity of 2 coils or over, a discount will be allowed from the above prices.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

The fence is secured to posts of wood, 7 to 12 feet apart, secured with staples over each lateral wire, keeping it a few inches from the ground.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

WARRANTY.

ALLEN'S MOWER is warranted to cut and spread from ten to fifteen acres per day, in a workmanlike manner, with a good pair of horses and driver. One day's trial is allowed for the Mower, and in case anything proves defective within this time, due notice must be given to me, and time allowed to send a person to repair it. If it does not work after this, and the fault is in the machine, it will be taken back and the money paid for it refunded, or a perfect Mower will be given in its place, at the option of the purchaser.

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March 20th, 1855.

81—32n1185

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79-4f

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